

The American Guidebook

THE VICTORY HANDBOOK SERIES
PRICE \$1.00

A N D E R S O N
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON CO., Inc.

Packers of
BLUE LETTER "A"
SALMON-TUNA



Plants Located At

Foot of 4th Street

Foot of 33rd Street

Astoria, Oregon

and

Ilwaco, Wm.

ARTHUR ANDERSON,
President

THE AMERICAN GUIDE BOOK



Published By

SERVICEMEN'S MOTHERS CLUB

Astoria, Oregon

"Gill Netters Best"

CANNED SALMON — CANNED TUNA

— Brands —

SALMON — Fancy Chinook: Gill - Netters Best, Co-Operators Best. Chinook: Orb, Golden Anchor, Oceanic, Governor, Southern Beauty. Silversides: Merito, Prow, Lantern, Lex. Pale Chinook and Chum: Fearless and Sextant.

TUNA — Fancy White Meat Albacore — Solid Pack: Gill-Netters Best, Co-Operators Best. Shredded: Golden Anchor, Light Ship.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Mild Cured and Frozen Salmon

**UNION FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE
PACKING CO.**

(Incorporated)

Astoria, Oregon

Greetings from

THIEL BROS.

Astoria, Oregon

ASTORIA-NORTH BEACH FERRY COMPANY



FERRY SCHEDULE

Effective June 2, 1945

Lv. Astoria	Lv. Megler
7:30 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	9:25 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	10:55 A. M.
12:00 Noon	12:25 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	4:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:25 P. M.

Saturdays and Sundays Only

7:00 P. M.	7:25 P. M.
------------	------------

SEBASTIAN - STUART FISH CO.

Producers of
PACIFIC COAST FISH

Astoria, Oregon



★ U. S. ARMY

COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S INSIGNIA



General



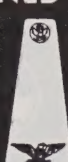
Lieut. General



Major General



Brig. General



Colonel



Lieut. Colonel



Major (gold)



Captain (2 silver bars)



First Lieutenant (silver bar)



Second Lieutenant (gold bar)

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S INSIGNIA



Master Sergeant



First Sergeant



Technical Sergeant



Staff Sergeant



Technician 3rd Grade



Sergeant



Corporal



Private 1st Class

BRANCH AND BUREAU INSIGNIA



Infantry



Infantry (tanks)



Cavalry



Field Artillery



Coast Artillery



Air Corps



Parachute



Engineers



Signal Corps



Adjutant General's Dept.



Inspector General's Dept.



Chaplain (Christian)



Chaplain (Jewish)



Finance Dept.



Judge Advocate General's Dept.



Quartermaster Corps



Ordnance Dept.



Medical Corps



Chemical Warfare Service



Military Intelligence Division



Military Police



General Staff



Bureau of Insular Affairs



Officers Unassigned



National Guard Bureau



U. S. Military Academy



AIDES
number of stars in shield indicates rank



Warrant Officers



U. S. Army Band



AVIATION INSIGNIA

ARMY CORPS AND THEIR INSIGNIA



1st



2nd



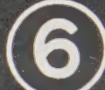
3rd



4th



5th



6th



7th



8th



9th



10th



11th



12th

ARMY DIVISIONS AND THEIR INSIGNIA



1st



2nd



3rd



4th



5th



6th



7th



8th



9th



19th



26th



27th



28th



29th



30th



31st



32nd



33rd



34th



35th



36th



37th



38th



39th



40th



41st



42nd



43rd



44th



45th



76th



77th



78th



79th



80th



81st



82nd



83rd



84th



85th



86th



87th



88th



89th



90th



91st



92nd



93rd



94th



95th



96th



97th



98th



99th



100th



101st

Compliments of

PARAGON PACKING CO.

Astoria, Oregon

WE EXTEND GREETINGS
To All Men and Women in the Armed Forces
of Our Country From Lower
Columbia Area

LOWER COLUMBIA COOPERATIVE
DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Astoria, Oregon

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS



Headquarters
Army Ground
Forces



Headquarters
Army Ground
Forces Reserve



Air Forces
Command



Headquarters
Services
of Supply

ARMIES



1st



2nd



3rd



4th



5th



6th

ARMORED CORPS



1st



2nd



3rd

CAVALRY DIVISIONS



1st



2nd



3rd



24th



61st



62nd



63rd



64th



65th



66th

SERVICE COMMANDS



1st



2nd



3rd



4th



5th



6th



7th



8th



9th

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS



Philippine
Dept.



Anti-Aircraft
Command



Hawaiian
Division



Tank
Destroyer
Forces



Hermuda Base
Command



Worn by
U. S. Troops in
China, Burma
and India



Panama
Canal Dept.



Philippine
Division



Atlantic Base
Commands



Army
Air Forces



U. S. Military
Academy



Iceland



Mil. Dist. of
Washington



1st Philippine
Unit



Officer
Candidate
School



Anti-Aircraft
Artillery
Command



Hawaiian
Dept.



Alaska
Defense
Command



Flying Cadet



★ U. S. NAVY • INSIGNIA OF RANK



Admiral



Vice-Admiral



Rear-Admiral



Commodore



Captain



Commander



Lieut. Commander



Lieutenant



Lieut. (Jr. Grade)



Ensign



Chief Petty Officer



Acting Chief Petty Officer



Petty Officers 1st Class



Petty Officers 2nd Class



Petty Officers 3rd Class



Nonrated Men 1st Class



Nonrated Men 2nd Class



Nonrated Men 3rd Class



Boatswain



Electrician



Carpenter



Radio-Electrician



Machinist



Supply



Civil Engineer



Gunner



Medical



Pay Clerk



Waves Cap Device



Dental



Chaplain (Christian)



Chaplain (Jewish)



Machinist's Mate (Aviation)



Carpenter's Mate (Aviation)



Metalsmith (Aviation)



Aerographer



Ordnance Man (Aviation)



Aviation Utility



Signalman



Carpenter's Mate



Boatswain's Mate



Quarter-master



Bugler



Musician



Fire Controlman



Gunman's Mate



Machinist's Mate



Radioman



Chief Commissary Steward



Stoker



Electrician's Mate



Shipfitter



Pharmacist's Mate



Photographer



Yeoman



Cook



Turret Captain



Bomber Mechanic



Navy E



Scuman Gunner



Printer



Expert Rifleman



Sharpshooter



Submarine



Torpedoman



Master Diver



Parachute Man



Gun Captain



Rigid Airship



Gunpointer



Master Bomber



Gunpainter (First Class)



Master At Arms

C. C. Hedrick, Owner — F. W. Morrison, Manager

ASTORIA OIL CO.

**ASSOCIATED HEATING OILS
- DIESEL AND STOVE OIL**

Office and Plant: 85 West Astor St.

P. O. BOX 27 — PHONE 102

Astoria, Oregon



★ U. S. MARINES • INSIGNIA OF RANK



Sergeant Major

Master Technical Sergeant

First Sergeant and Gunnery Sergeant

Technical Sergeant

Platoon Sergeant

Staff Sergeant

Sergeant

Corporal

Private 1st Class

BRANCH INSIGNIA



Adjutant and Inspector

Quartermaster

Brigadier General's Aide

Gunner

Paymaster

Tank Corps

Band Leader



★ U. S. MARITIME SERVICE MERCHANT MARINE INSIGNIA



Admiral

Vice-Admiral

Rear Admiral

Captain

Commander

Lieut. Commander

Lieutenant

Lieutenant (Jr. Grade)

Ensign



Chief Petty Officer



Petty Officer 1st Class



Petty Officer 2nd Class



Petty Officer 3rd Class

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS



1st



2nd



3rd



4th



9th



Hawaiian



Naval Aviator



Naval Aviation Observer

UTZINGER'S BOOK STORE

The House of Greeting Cards

495 COMMERCIAL ST.

Astoria, Oregon

IN TRIBUTE

**To the Men and Women in the Armed Forces
of Our Country**

RIVIERA THEATRE

Astoria, Oregon

A Thumbnail Sketch of The Presidents of The United States

GEORGE WASHINGTON

The First President of the United States

Served Two Terms—April 30, 1789 to March 4, 1797

Federalist Administration

Population—1790 Census—3,929,214: 13 States

BORN February 22, 1732, at Pope's Creek (now Wakefield), Virginia, of English ancestry. Son of Augustine Washington a planter, and Mary Ball. A surveyor, soldier and farmer. An Episcopalian.

DIED December 14, 1799, of laryngitis, at Mt. Vernon, Va., age 67. Buried at Mt. Vernon.

MARRIED in 1759, Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow. They had no children.

PRESIDENT at age 57. In politics, a Federalist. With party principles similar to present day Republican Party.

ELECTION, 1789. Electoral votes, 73. Each voted two choices.

Four were absent.

George Washington.....	69
John Adams.....	34
Scattering.....	35

Washington thus had a unanimous vote. Adams became Vice-President.

ELECTION, 1792. Electoral votes, 135. Three absent.

George Washington.....	132
John Adams.....	77
Scattering.....	55

NATIONAL DEBT: 1791—\$75,463,476; 1797—\$82,064,479.

JOHN ADAMS

The Second President of the United States

Served One Term: March 4, 1797—March 4, 1801
Federalist Administration

Population: 1800 Census—5,308,483; 16 States

BORN October, 1735, at Quincy, Mass., of English descent, son of John Adams, a farmer, and Susanna Boylston. Educated at Harvard. A teacher and lawyer. A Unitarian.

DIED July 4, 1826, of old age, at Quincy, age 90. Buried in the First Congregational Church, Quincy.

MARRIED in 1764, Abigail Smith of Weymouth, Mass. They had three sons, and two daughters, the eldest being John Quincy Adams, the sixth President.

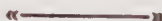
PRESIDENT at age 61. In politics, a Federalist. With party principles similar to present day Republican Party.

ELECTION, 1796. Electoral votes, 138. Each voting two choices:

John Adams, Federalist.....	71
Thomas Jefferson, Republican.....	68
Thomas Pinckney, Federalist.....	59
Aaron Burr, Republican.....	30
Scattering	48

Adams was elected President and Jefferson Vice-President.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1797—\$82,064,479; 1801—\$83,038,050.



THOMAS JEFFERSON

The Third President of the United States

Served Two Terms: March 4, 1801—March 4, 1809
Republican Administration: (Democratic)

Population: 1805—6,000,000; 17 States

BORN April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, Va., of Welsh descent, son of Peter Jefferson, a farmer, and Jane Randolph. Educated at William and Mary College. A lawyer, Religious views liberal.

DIED July 4, 1826, of intestinal trouble, at Monticello, his estate near Charlottesville, Va., age 83. Buried at Monticello.

MARRIED in 1772 to Martha Wayles Skelton, a widow. They had one son and five daughters.

PRESIDENT at age 57. In politics, a Republican. With party

principles similar to present day Democratic Party.

ELECTION, 1800. Electoral votes, 138. Each voting two choices:

Thomas Jefferson, Republican.....73

Aaron Burr, Republican.....73

John Adams, Federalist.....65

C. C. Pinckney, Federalist.....64

The tie result threw the election into the House, which chose Jefferson President, and Aaron Burr, Vice-President.

ELECTION, 1804. Electoral votes 176. One vote each:

Thomas Jefferson, Republican.....162

C. C. Pinckney, Federalist..... 14

George Clinton chosen Vice-President.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1801—\$83,038,050; 1809—\$57,023,192.



JAMES MADISON

The Fourth President of the United States

Served Two Terms: March 4, 1809-March 4, 1817

Republican Administration: (Democratic)

Population: 1810 Census—7,239,881: 17 States

Born March 16, 1751, at Fort Conway, Va., son of James Madison, a planter, and Nellie Conway. He was the first of twelve children. Ancestry, English. Educated at Princeton as a lawyer. An Episcopalian.

DIED June 28, 1836, of old age, at Montpelier, Va., age 85, and is buried on his estate there.

MARRIED in 1794 to Dolly Payne Todd, a widow. They had no children.

PRESIDENT at age 57. In politics, a Republican. With party principles similar to present day Democratic Party.

ELECTION, 1808. Electoral votes, 176.

James Madison, Republican.....122

Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist..... 47

George Clinton..... 6

ELECTION, 1812. Electoral votes, 218

James Madison, Republican.....128

De Witt Clinton, Federalist..... 89

VICE-PRESIDENTS: George Clinton of New York, 1809-12; died in office. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, 1813-14, died in office.

NATIONAL DEBT. 1809—\$57,023,192; 1817—\$123,491,965

JAMES MONROE

The Fifth President of the United States

Served Two Terms; March 4, 1817-March 4, 1825

Republican Administration: (Democratic)

Population: 1820 Census—9,638,453; 23 States

BORN April 28, 1858, in Westmoreland County, Va., son of Spence Monroe, a planter, and Eliza Jones. Of Scotch ancestry. Educated at William and Mary College. A lawyer. An Episcopalian.

DIED July 4, 1831, of old age at New York, age 73, and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, Va.

MARRIED in 1786 to Elizabeth Kortwright. They had two daughters.

PRESIDENT at age 58. In politics, a Republican. With party principles similar to present day Democratic Party.

ELECTION, 1816. Electoral votes, 221

James Monroe, Republican.....183

Rufus King, Federalist..... 34

ELECTION, 1820. Electoral, 235

James Monroe, Republican.....231

John Quincy Adams 1

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Daniel D. Tompkins of New York, 1817-25

NATIONAL DEBT: 1817—\$123,491,965; 1825—\$83,788,432.

«————»

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

The Sixth President of the United States

Served One Term: March 4, 1825—March 4, 1829

Republican Administration: (Democratic)

Population: 1825 Estimate—11,000,000; 24 States

BORN July 11, 1767, at Quincy, Mass., son of John Adams, second President of the United States, and Abigail Smith. Educated at Harvard. A lawyer. A Unitarian.

DIED Feb. 23, 1848, of a paralytic stroke at the Capitol at Washington, age 80. Buried at the First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.

MARRIED in 1797 to Louisa Catherine Johnson. They had three

WEST-BOND MARKET

GROCERIES — MEATS — VEGETABLES

FRESH FRUITS

189 W. BOND ST.

Astoria, Oregon

E. HAUKE & CO.

QUALITY GROCERIES AND MEATS

**51 Years Continuous Service to the People of
Astoria and Vicinity**

**1471 FRANKLIN AVE.
Astoria, Oregon**



BUY MORE WAR BONDS

sons and one daughter.

PRESIDENT at age 57. Elected as a Republican. With party principles similar to present day Democratic Party.

ELECTION, 1824 Votes: Electoral Popular

John Q. Adams, R.....	84	105,321
Andrew Jackson, D.....	99	155,872
W.H. Crawford, D.....	41	44,282
Henry Clay, R.....	37	46,587

There being no majority in the electoral college, the election went to the House of Representatives, which chose Adams. He received the vote of 13 states, while Jackson had 7, and Crawford 4.

VICE-PRESIDENT: John C. Calhoun of South Carolina.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1825—\$83,788,432; 1829—\$58,421,413.



ANDREW JACKSON

The Seventh President of the United States

Served Two Terms: March 4, 1829—March 4, 1837

Democratic Administration

Population: 1830 Census—12,866,020; 24 States

BORN March 15, 1767, in Union County, North Carolina, son of Andrew Jackson, a farmer, and Elizabeth Hutchinson. Of Scotch-Irish descent. Largely self-educated, he became a lawyer at Nashville. A Presbyterian.

DIED June 8, 1845, of tuberculosis, at The Hermitage, his home near Nashville, age 78. Buried at The Hermitage.

MARRIED in 1791 to Rachel Donelson Robards. They had no children.

PRESIDENT at age 61, In politics, a Democrat. From this period called Democratic Party.

ELECTION, 1828 Votes: Electoral Popular

Andrew Jackson, D.....	178	646,231
John Q. Adams, Whig.....	83	509,097

ELECTION, 1832 Votes: Electoral Popular

Andrew Jackson, D.....	219	687,502
Henry Clay, Whig.....	49	530,209

VICE-PRESIDENTS: John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, 1829; resigned. Martin Van Buren of New York, 1833-1837.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1829—\$58,421,413; 1837—\$3,308,124

MARTIN VAN BUREN

The Eighth President of the United States

Served One Term: March 4, 1837—March 4, 1841

Democratic Administration

Population: 1840 Census—17,069,453; 26 States

BORN Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, N. Y., son of Abraham Van Buren, a farmer and Mary Hoes. Of Dutch ancestry. Studied law in New York City. Member of Dutch Reformed Church.

DIED July 24, 1862, of asthma, at Lindenwald, N. Y., age 79.

Buried in the cemetery at Kinderhook.

MARRIED in 1807 to Hanna Hoes, a distant cousin. They had four sons.

PRESIDENT at age 54. In politics, a Democrat.

ELECTION, 1836

Votes: Electoral Popular

Martin Van Buren, D.....	170	762,678
Wm. H. Harrison, Whig.....	73	548,007
Hugh L. White, I. D.....	26	145,396
Daniel Webster, Whig.....	14	70,000
Wm. P. Mangum, Whig.....	11

VICE-PRESIDENT: Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, 1837-1841

NATIONAL DEBT: 1837—\$3,308,124; 1841—\$13,594,480.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

The Ninth President of the United States

Served One Month: March 4, 1841—April 4, 1841

Whig Administration

BORN Feb. 9, 1773, at Berkeley, Va., son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Elizabeth Bassett. Graduated at Hampden Sidney College. Studied medicine, but stopped to go West and fight the Indians. A soldier and a farmer. An Episcopalian.

DIED April 4, 1841, of pneumonia and bilious pleurisy, at the White House, age 68. Buried at North Bend, Ohio.

MARRIED in 1795 to Anna Symmes of New Jersey. They had six sons and four daughters.

PRESIDENT at the age of 68. In politics, a Whig. With party principles similar to present day **Republican Party**.

ELECTION, 1840 Votes: Electoral Popular

Wm. H. Harrison, Whig.....234 1,275,017

Martin Van Buren, D.....60 1,128,702

VICE-PRESIDENT: John Tyler of Virginia, 1841

«————»

JOHN TYLER

The Tenth President of the United States

Served April 4, 1841—March 4, 1845

Whig Administration

Population: .Estimated—20,000,000; .28 States

BORN March 29, 1790, at Greenway, Va., of English ancestors, son of Judge John Tyler and Mary Armistead. Educated at William and Mary College. A lawyer. An Episcopalian.

DIED Jan. 17, 1862, of a bilious attack, at Richmond, age 71. Buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

MARRIED in 1813, Letitia Christian. They had three sons and four daughters. After her death, 1842, he married Julia Gardiner in 1844. They had five sons and two daughters.

PRESIDENT at age 51. In politics, a Whig; later a Democrat.

ELECTION, 1840. Was chosen Vice-President with President Harrison and became President upon the death of Harrison.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Office vacant during Tyler's administration.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1841—\$13,594,480; 1485—\$15,925,303.

«————»

JAMES KNOX POLK

The Eleventh President of the United States

Served One Term: March 4, 1845—March 4, 1849

Democratic Administration

Population: .Estiated—22,000,000; 30 States

BORN Nov. 2, 1795, near Pineville, N. C. Son of Samuel Polk, a farmer and surveyor, and Jane Knox. Of Scotch-Irish descent. Educated at the University of North Carolina. A lawyer. A Presbyterian.

DIED June 15, 1849, of intestinal trouble, at Nashville, age 53. Buried in Polk Place, Nashville.

MARRIED in 1824, to Sarah Childress. They had no children.

PRESIDENT at age 49. In politics, a Democrat.

ELECTION, 1844	Votes: Electoral Popular	
James K. Polk, D.....	170	1,337,243
Henry Clay, Whig.....	105	1,299,068

The Abolition Party cast a considerable vote, and as they were former Whigs, would have been enough to have elected Clay.

VICE-PRESIDENT: George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1841—\$13,594,480; 1845—\$15,925,303.

«————»

ZACHARY TAYLOR

The Twelfth President of the United States

Served 16 Months and 5 Days; March 4, 1849—July 9, 1850

Whig Administration

Population: Estimated—22,000,000; 30 States

BORN Nov. 24, 1784, in Orange County, Virginia, of English ancestry son of Col. Richard Taylor, a Revolutionary officer, and Sarah Strother. Entered the army as a youth and remained a soldier. An Episcopalian.

DIED July 9, 1850, of a bilious fever, at the White House, age 65. Buried on his estate near Louisville, Ky.

MARRIED in 1810 to Margaret Smith of Maryland. They had one son and five daughters.

PRESIDENT at age 64. In politics, a Whig.

ELECTION, 1848	Votes: Electoral Popular	
Zachary Taylor, Whig.....	163	1,360,101
Lewis Cass, D.....	127	1,220,544

VICE-PRESIDENT: Millard Fillmore of New York, 1849-1850

NATIONAL DEBT: 1849—\$63,061,858; 1850—\$63,452,773.

MILLARD FILLMORE

The Thirteenth President of the United States

Served 2 Years, 7 Months and 26 Days; July 9, 1850-March 4, 1853

Whig Administration

Population: Estimated—25,000,000; 31 States

BORN Jan. 7, 1800, on a farm near Summerhill, N. Y., of English ancestry, the son of Nathaniel Fillmore, a log cabin settler, and Phoebe Millard, a pioneer teacher. Of limited education, he started out a tailor, but later studied law. A Unitarian.

DIED March 4, 1874, of old age, at Buffalo, age 74. Buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.

MARRIED in 1826 to Abigail Powers. She died in 1853. They had one son and one daughter. Married, 1858, Caroline Carmichael McIntosh, a widow. They had no children.

PRESIDENT at age 50. In politics, a Whig.

ELECTION, 1848. Was elected Vice-President with President Taylor, and became President on the death of Taylor.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Office vacant during Fillmore's administration

NATIONAL DEBT: 1850—\$63,452,773; 1853—\$59,803,117.

«————»

FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Fourteenth President of the United States

Served One Term, March 4, 1853—March 4, 1857

Democratic Administration

Population: 1855—Estimated 27,500,000; 31 States

BORN Nov. 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, N. H. of English ancestry, son of Gen. Benjamin Pierce, a farmer, governor and officer of the Revolutionary army, and Anna Kendrick. Graduated at Bowdoin College. A lawyer, An Episcopalian.

DIED Oct. 8, 1869, of stomach trouble, at Concord, N. H., age 64. Buried in the Minot Cemetery, Concord.

MARRIED in 1834, to Jane Means Appleton of New Hampshire. They had three sons, none of whom lived to manhood.

PRESIDENT at age 48. In politics, a Democrat.

ELECTION, 1852

	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Franklin Pierce, D.....	254	1,601,474
Gen. Winfield Scott, Whig.....	42	1,386,578

VICE-PRESIDENT: Wm. R. King of Alabama. Died in office.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1853—\$59,803,117; 1857—\$28,699,831.

JAMES BUCHANAN

The Fifteenth President of the United States

Served One Term :March 4, 1857-March 4, 1861

Democratic Administration

Population: 1860 Census—31,443,321; 33 States

BORN April 23, 1791, at Cove Gap, Pa., of Scotch-Irish ancestry son of James Buchanan, a merchant, and Elizabeth Speer. Graduated from Dickinson College. A lawyer. A Presbyterian.

DIED June 1, 1868, of rheumatic gout, at Wheatland, Pa., aged 77.

Buried at Lancaster, Pa.

A BACHELOR

PRESIDENT at age 65. In politics, a Democrat.

ELECTION, 1856

Votes: Electoral Popular

James Buchanan, D.....	174	1,927,995
------------------------	-----	-----------

John C. Fremont, R.....	114	1,391,555
-------------------------	-----	-----------

Millard Fillmore, A.....	8	934,816
--------------------------	---	---------

VICE PRESIDENT: John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, 1857-1861

This was the first time the newly organized Republican Party took part in a Presidential campaign.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1857—\$28,699,831; 1861—\$90,580,873

«————»

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Sixteenth President of the United States

Served 4 Years, 1 Month and 11 Days; March 4, 1861-April 15, 1865

Republican Administration

Population: 1865 Estimate—35,000,000; 36 States

BORN Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin 3 miles from Hodgenville, Ky., of English ancestry, son of Thomas Lincoln, a pioneer settler, and Nancy Hanks. Self-educated. Farmer, storekeeper, lawyer. A Presbyterian.

DIED April 15, 1865, the victim of an assassin's bullet, age 56. Buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

MARRIED in 1842. Mary Todd of Kentucky. They had four sons.

PRESIDENT at age 52. In politics, a Republican

ELECTION, 1860	Votes: Electoral Popular	
Abraham Lincoln, R.....	180	1,866,352
Stephen A. Douglas, D.....	12	1,375,157
J. C. Breckenridge, D.....	72	845,763
John Bell, Unionist.....	39	589,581

ELECTION, 1864	Votes: Electoral Popular	
Abraham Lincoln, R.....	212	2,216,067
Geo. B. McClellan, D.....	21	1,808,725

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, 1861-1865. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, 1865.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1861—\$90,580,873; 1865—\$2,680,674,869



ANDREW JOHNSON

The Seventeenth President of the United States

Served 3 Years, 10 Months and 19 Days Apr. 15, 1865-March 4, 1869

Republican Administration

Population: 1867 Estimate—37,000,000: 37 States

BORN Dec. 29, 1808, at Raleigh, N. C., of English ancestry, son of Jacob Johnson, a sexton and constable, and Mary McDonouth. Self-educated. A tailor, Politician. A Methodist.

DIED July 31, 1875, of paralysis, near Carters Station, Tenn., aged 66. Buried at Greenville, Tenn.

MARRIED in 1827, Eliza McCardle. They had three sons and two daughters.

PRESIDENT at age 56. In politics, adhered to Democratic principles, but not a secessionist.

ELECTION, elected Vice-President on the Republican ticket, 1864, with Abraham Lincoln, At Lincoln's death he became President.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Office vacant during Johnson's administration.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1865—\$2,680,647,869; 1869—\$2,588,452,213.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

The Eighteenth President of the United States
Served Two Terms, March 4, 1869—March 4, 1877

Republican Administration

Population: 1870 Census—38,558,371; 37 States

BORN April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Ohio, of Scotch and English ancestry, son of Jesse R. Grant, a tanner, and Hannah Simpson. Educated at West Point. A farmer, soldier. A Methodist.

DIED July 23, 1885, of cancer, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63.

Buried in a magnificent tomb on Riverside Drive, New York City.

MARRIED in 1848, to Julia Dent of Missouri. They had three sons and one daughter.

PRESIDENT at age 46. In politics, a Republican.

ELECTION, 1868	Votes: Electoral	Popular
----------------	------------------	---------

U. S. Grant, R.....	214	3,015,071
---------------------	-----	-----------

Horatio Seymour, D.....	80	2,709,615
-------------------------	----	-----------

ELECTION, 1872	Votes: Electoral	Popular
----------------	------------------	---------

U. S. Grant, R.....	286	3,597,070
---------------------	-----	-----------

Horace Greeley, D.....	Died	2,834,079
------------------------	------	-----------

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, 1869-73. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, 1873-77; died in office.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1869—\$2,588,452,213; 1877—\$2,205,301,392.

«————»

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

The Nineteenth President of the United States

Served One Term: March 4, 1877-March 4, 1881

Republican Administration

Population: 1880 Census—50,155,783; 38 States

BORN Oct. 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, of Scotch ancestry, son of Rutherford B. Hayes, a merchant, and Sophia Birchard. Graduated from Kenyon College. A lawyer. A Methodist.

DIED Jan. 17, 1893, of heart disease, at Fremont, Ohio, aged 70.

Buried at Fremont, Ohio.

MARRIED in 1852, Lucy Ware Webb. They had seven sons and one daughter.

PRESIDENT at age 54. In politics, a Republican

ELECTION, 1876	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Rutherford B. Hayes, R.....	185	4,033,950
Samuel J. Tilden, D.....	184	4,284,855

VICE-PRESIDENT: William A. Wheeler of New York, 1877-1881.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1877—\$2,205,301,392; 1881—\$2,090,908,872.

«————»

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

The Twentieth President of the United States

Served 6 Months and 15 Days; March 4, 1881-September 19, 1881
Republican Administration

BORN Nov. 19, 1831, at Orange, Ohio, of English ancestry, son of Abraham Garfield, a pioneer of the west, and Eliza Ballou. Educated at Williams College. A teacher and lawyer. Member of the Disciples Church.

DIED Sept. 19, 1881, at Elberon, N. J., where he had been sent to recover from the wounds of an assassin who shot him in the railroad station at Washington on July 2; aged 49. Burial in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

MARRIED in 1858, to Lucretia Rudolph of Ohio. They had four sons and one daughter.

PRESIDENT at age 49. In politics, a Republican

ELECTION, 1880	Votes: Electoral	Popular
James A. Garfield, R.....	214	4,449,053
W. S. Hancock, D.....	155	4,442,030
James G. Weaver, G.....	0	307,306

VICE-PRESIDENT: Chester A. Arthur of New York.

«————»

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR

The Twenty-First President of the United States

Served 3 Years, 5 Months and 15 Days; Sept. 19, 1881
March 4, 1885

Republican Administration

Population: 1885 Estimate—57,000,000: 38 States

BORN Oct. 5, 1830, at Fairfield, Vt., of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Son

of Rev. William Arthur and Malvina Stone. Graduated at Union College. A teacher and lawyer. An Episcopalian.

DIED Nov. 18, 1886, of Bright's disease, at New York City, aged 56. Buried in Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

MARRIED in 1859, to Ellen Lewis Herndon of Virginia. They had two sons and one daughter.

PRESIDENT at age 50. In politics, a Republican.

ELECTION, elected Vice-President in 1880 with James A. Garfield. Became President at the death of Garfield.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Office vacant during Arthur's administration.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1881—\$2,090,908,872; 1885—\$1,578,551,169.

«————»

GROVER CLEVELAND

The Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth President of the U. S.

Served Two Terms: March 4, 1885-March 4, 1889;

March 4, 1893-March 4, 1897;

Democratic Administration

BORN March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, N. J., of English ancestry, son of Rev. Richard F. Cleveland and Anna Neal. Educated in common schools. Became a teacher and then a lawyer. A Presbyterian. DIED June 24, 1908, of debility and old age, at Princeton, N. J., age 71. Buried at Princeton.

MARRIED in 1886, at the White House, to Frances Folsom. They had two sons and three daughters.

PRESIDENT at age 47. In politics, a Democrat.

ELECTION, 1884	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Grover Cleveland, D.....	219	4,911,917
James G. Blaine, R.....	182	4,848,334

ELECTION, 1892	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Grover Cleveland, D.....	277	5,554,414
Benj. Harrison, R.....	145	5,190,802
James B. Weaver, Pop.....	22	1,027,329

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 1885-89; died in office. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, 1893-97.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1885—\$1,578,551,169; 1889—\$1,122,396,584; 1893—\$961,431,766; 1897—\$1,226,793,713.

CLUB POOL HALL

Peterson & Wallis

Astoria, Oregon

ARNE ABRAHAMSEN

**PLUMBING — HEATING
SHEETMETAL WORK**

PHONE 1222

Astoria, Oregon

ANDREW'S & STEVE'S CAFE

479 BOND ST. — PHONE 429

Astoria, Oregon

FRESH SEA FOODS

— Special Sunday Dinners —

FRANK PORTER FURNITURE STORE

**COMPLETE LINE OF HOUSEHOLD
FURNISHINGS**

449 COMMERCIAL ST. — PHONE 1489
Astoria, Oregon

**SMART MEN'S AND WOMEN'S APPAREL
ON CREDIT**

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

BETWEEN 9th and 10th on COMERCIAL
Astoria, Oregon

Insuring Astoria Since 1849

VAN DUSEN AGENCY

GENERAL INSURANCE

184 TENTH ST. — PHONE 79
Astoria, Oregon

BENJAMIN HARRISON

The Twenty-third President of the United States

Served One Term: March 4, 1889-March 4, 1893

Republican Administration

Population: 1890 Census—62,947,714; 44 States

BORN Aug. 20, 1833, at North Bend, Ohio, of English ancestry, son of John Scott Harrison, farmer and Congressman, and Elizabeth Irwin. Graduated at Miami University. A lawyer. A Presbyterian.

DIED March 13, 1901, of pneumonia, at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 67. Buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.

MARRIED in 1853, to Caroline Lavinia Scott. They had one son and one daughter. The first Mrs. Harrison died at the White House in 1892, and in 1896 he married her niece, Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick, a widow. They had one daughter.

PRESIDENT at age 55, In politics, a Republican.

ELECTION, 1888

	Votes: Electoral	Popular
--	------------------	---------

Benj. Harrison, R.....	233	5,444,337
------------------------	-----	-----------

Grover Cleveland, D.....	168	5,540,050
--------------------------	-----	-----------

VICE-PRESIDENT: Levi P. Morton of New York.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1889—\$1,122,396,584; 1893—\$961,431,766.



WILLIAM McKINLEY

The Twenty-fifth President of the United States

Served 4 Years, 6 Months, 10 Days; March 4, 1897—Sept. 14, 1901

Republican Administration

Population: 1900 Census—76,304,799; 45 States

BORN Jan. 29, 1843, at Niles, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, son of William McKinley, an iron manufacturer, and Nancy Allison. Educated in the common schools. A lawyer. A Methodist.

DIED Sept. 14, 1901, at Buffalo, aged 58, from wounds inflicted by an assassin. Buried at Canton, Ohio.

MARRIED in 1871, to Ida Saxton. They had two daughters.

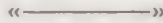
PRESIDENT at age 54. In politics, a Republican.

ELECTION, 1896.	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Wm. McKinley, R.....	271	7,035,638
Wm. J. Bryan, D.....	176	6,467,946

ELECTION, 1900	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Wm. McKinley, R.....	292	7,219,530
Wm. J. Bryan, D.....	155	6,358,071

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, 1897-99, died. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, 1901.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1897—\$1,226,793,713; 1901—\$1,221,572,245.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Twenty-sixth President of the United States

Served 7 Years, 5 Months, and 20 Days; Sept. 14, 1901-Mar. 4, 1909

Republican Administration

Population: 1905 Estimated—83,800,000; 46 States

BORN Oct. 27, 1858, at New York City, of Dutch ancestry, son of Theodore Roosevelt, a merchant, and Martha Bulloch. Graduated at Harvard. A lawyer, rancher, author. Member of Dutch Reformed Church.

DIED Jan. 6, 1919, of rheumatism of the heart, at Oyster Bay, N. Y., aged 61. Buried at Oyster Bay.

MARRIED in 1883, to Alice Hathaway Lee. They had one daughter. Mrs. Roosevelt died in 1884, and in 1886 he married Edith Kermit Carow. They had four sons and one daughter.

PRESIDENT at age 42. In politics a Republican

ELECTION, 1900. Was elected Vice-President with McKinley, and at his death became President.

ELECTION, 1904	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Theodore Roosevelt, R.....	336	7,628,834
Alton B. Parker, D.....	140	5,084,491

VICE PRESIDENT: Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, 1905-1909.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1901—\$1,221,572,245; 1909—\$1,148,315,372.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

The Twenty-seventh President of the United States

Served One Term: March 4, 1909-March 4, 1913

Republican Administration

Population 1910 Census—91,972,266; 48 States

BORN Sept. 15, 1857, in Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Alphonso Taft, who was Attorney-General under Hayes, and his second wife, Louisa M. Terrey. Of English ancestry. Graduate of Yale. A lawyer. A Unitarian.

DIED March 8, 1930, of arteriosclerosis, at Washington, D. C., aged 72. Burial in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, the only President interred there.

MARRIED in 1886, to Helen Herron. They had two sons and one daughter.

PRESIDENT at age 51. In politics, a Republican.

ELECTION, 1908

Votes: Electoral Popular

Wm. H. Taft, R. 321 7,679,006

Wm. J. Bryan, D. 162 6,409,106

VICE-PRESIDENT: James S. Sherman of New York, died Oct. 30, 1912.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1909—\$1,148,315,372; 1913—\$1,193,047,745.

«————»

WOODROW WILSON

The Twenty-eighth President of the United States

Served Two Terms: March 4, 1913-March 4, 1921

Democratic Administration

Population: 1920 Census—105,710,620; 48 States

BORN Dec. 28, 1856, at Staunton, Va., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, son of Rev. Joseph R. Wilson and Janet Woodrow. Graduated at Princeton. A teacher and lawyer. A Presbyterian.

DIED Feb. 3, 1924, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, in Washington, D. C., aged 67. Buried in the National Cathedral, Washington.

MARRIED in 1885, to Ellen Louise Axson. They had three daughters. She died in 1914, and he married Edith Bolling Galt, a widow, in 1915.

PRESIDENT at age 56. In politics, a Democrat.

ELECTION, 1912 Votes: Electoral Popular

Woodrow Wilson, D.....435 6,286,214

Theodore Roosevelt, R..... 88 4,126,020

Wm. H. Taft, R..... 8 3,483,922

ELECTION, 1916 Votes: Electoral Popular

Woodrow Wilson, D277 9,129,606

Chas. E. Hughes, R.....254 8,538,221

VICE-PRESIDENT: Thomas B. Marshall. 1913-1921

NATIONAL DEBT: 1913—\$1,193,047,745; 1921—\$23,976,250,608.

«————»

WARREN G. HARDING

The Twenty-ninth President of the United States

Served 2 Years, 4 Months, 29 Days: March 4, 1921-August 2, 1923

Republican Administration

BORN Nov. 2, 1865, at Corsica, Ohio of Scottish ancestry, son of Dr. George T. Harding and Phoebe E. Dickerson. Educated at Ohio Central College. A Baptist.

DIED Aug. 2, 1923, at San Francisco, Calif. from a stroke of cerebral apoplexy, aged 58. Buried at Marion, Ohio.

MARRIED in 1891, to Florence Kling. They had no children

PRESIDENT at age 55 In politics, a Republican.

ELECTION: 1920 Votes: Electoral Popular

W. M. Harding, R.....404 16,152,200

James M. Cox, D.....127 9,147,353

VICE-PRESIDENT: Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1921—\$23,976,250,608; 1923—\$22,349,687,758

»————«

CALVIN COOLIDGE

The Thirtieth President of the United States

Served 5 Years, 7 Months, 2 Days; August 2, 1923 March 4, 1929

Republican Administration

Population: 1925 Estimate—115,378,094; 48 States

BORN July 4, 1872, at Plymouth, Vt., of English ancestry, son of

Col. John Coolidge, farmer, and Victoria Moor. Graduated at Amherst College. A lawyer. A Congregationalist.

DIED Jan. 5, 1933, of a sudden heart attack, at Northampton, Mass., age 61. Buried at Plymouth, Vt.

MARRIED in 1905, to Grace A. Goodhue. They had two sons.

PRESIDENT at age 51. In politics, a Republican.

ELECTION, 1920. Was elected Vice-President with Harding, and at his death on Aug. 2, 1923, Coolidge became President for the balance of that term.

ELECTION, 1924	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Calvin Coolidge, R.....	382	15,725,016
John W. Davis, D.....	136	8,386,503
R. M. LaFollete, P.....	13	4,822,856

VICE-PRESIDENT: Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, 1925-29

NATIONAL DEBT: 1923—\$22,349,687,758; 1929—\$16,931,197,740

»————«

HERBERT HOOVER

The Thirty-first President of the United States

Served One Term; March 4, 1929-March 4, 1933

Republican Administration

Population: .1930 Census—122,775,046; 48 States

BORN Aug. 10, 1874, at West Branch, Iowa, of Swiss ancestry, son of Jesse Clark Hoover, a blacksmith, and Hulda Randall. Graduated at Leland Stanford University. A mining engineer. A Quaker
MARRIED in 1899, to Lou Henry of California. They have two sons, Herbert, Jr., and Allan.

PRESIDENT at age 54. In politics, a Republican

ELECTION, 1928	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Herbert Hoover, R.....	444	21,429,109
Alfred E. Smith, D.....	87	15,005,497

VICE-PRESIDENT: Charles Cúrtis of Kansas.

NATIONAL DEBT: 1929—\$16,931,197,748; 1933—\$22,538,672,164.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

The Thirty second President of the United States

Served First Term, March 4, 1933-Jan. 20, 1937

Served Second Term, Jan. 20, 1937-Jan. 20, 1941

Inaugurated Third Term, Jan. 20, 1941

Democratic Administration

Population: 1940 Census 131,669,276; 48 States

BORN January 30, 1882, at Hyde Park N. Y., son of James Roosevelt, and Sara Delano Roosevelt, of Dutch ancestry. Graduated from Harvard University, and the Columbia Law School. A lawyer. An Episcopalian.

MARRIED on March 17, 1905, to Eleanor Roosevelt, a distant relative. They have one daughter and four sons.

PRESIDENT at age 59. In politics, a Democrat

ELECTION, 1932	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Franklin D. Roosevelt, D.....	472	22,821,857
Herbert Hoover, R.....	59	15,761,841

ELECTION, 1936	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Franklin D. Roosevelt, D.....	523	27,751,612
Alfred M. Landon, R.....	8	16,681,913

VICE-PRESIDENT: John N. Garner, 1932-1940.

ELECTION, 1940	Votes: Electoral	Popular
Franklin D. Roosevelt, D.....	449	27,241,939
Wendell Wilkie, R.....	82	22,327,226

VICE-PRESIDENT: Henry A. Wallace.

NATIONAL DEBT:

1933—\$22,538,673,164	1939—\$ 40,439,532,411
1934—\$27,053,141,414	1940—\$ 42,967,531,037
1935—\$28,700,892,624	1941—\$ 48,961,443,535
1936—\$33,778,543,494	1942—\$ 72,422,445,116
1937—\$36,424,613,732	1943—\$136,696,090,329
1938—\$37,164,740,315	1944—\$196,490,000,000*

* Estimated as of June 30

How To Address Correspondence to War Prisoners or Civilian Internees

Behind the wire-hedged stockades of enemy prison camps, prisoners of war wait for mail from home.

But if the letters which mean so much to them are not addressed correctly, they may not receive them. The Postal Bulletin for June 28, published in Washington, D. C., carries a long and detailed list of rules, and several sketches of sample envelopes, properly addressed, showing how mail should be sent to prisoners of war interned in enemy countries.

Postage is free on letters to and from the men imprisoned, according to the bulletin, and all such letters are subject to censorship. The bulletin recommends writing only about personal matters.

TYPE IF POSSIBLE

If it is possible to typewrite the letters and the address, so much the better, but if not, they should be hand-printed clearly in capital letters. The bulletin warns that no letters should be sent to any prisoner of war until his name is released officially by the government. After that, a letter from the provost marshal general's office will be sent to the next of kin, giving the explicit directions for the sending of mail to the prisoner.

MAY SEND BOOKS

Some kinds of books may be sent to prisoners of war interned by Germany, but not as yet to those interned by the Japanese, according to the bulletin, "until such time as more satisfactory transportation facilities are available."

The publication gives the following directions regarding addressing the envelope bearing a letter to a prisoner interned abroad:

"In the upper left corner of the envelope should be shown the words, "Prisoner of War," or "Civilian Internee", and in the upper right corner, the words, "Postage Free."

ADDRESSING RULES

The sender's name and address should always be placed on the back of the envelope. In addressing, sufficient space should be left on the envelope for the inclusion of any necessary forwarding address. All prisoner of war and internee mail originating in the United States is routed via New York for censoring. The words "Via New York, N. Y.", must always form a part of the address of such matter.

The addresses on letters for prisoners of war and civilian internees, generally speaking, should contain:

1. Rank (in the case of a prisoner from the armed forces) and name.
2. Prisoner of War or internee number (if known)
3. Name of the armed forces with which a military individual was serving or nationality of a civilian internee.
4. Designation of a prison camp.
5. Country in which a camp is located, and
6. The words, "Via New York, N. Y."

For additional information, ask your postmaster for bulletin of June 28th, 1943.

«————»

Things All Americans Should Know

THE BILL OF RIGHTS—IN FORCE, 1791

- Amendment 1—Freedom of Religion, Speech, the Press and Assembly.
Amendment 2—The right to keep and bear arms.
Amendment 3—No soldier to be quartered in any house without consent.
Amendment 4—Regulations of right of search and seizure.
Amendment 5—Protection for persons and their property.
Amendment 6—Right to speedy trial by an impartial jury.
Amendment 7—Right of trial by jury in suits at common law.
Amendment 8—Prohibiting excessive bail, fines or cruel punishments.
Amendment 9—Retention by the people of rights not enumerated.
Amendment 10—Powers not delegated reserved to the states or the people.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, quality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."—Written by William Tyler Page in 1917—Officially accepted by the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, April 6, 1918.

THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The following oath of allegiance to the American Flag is repeated daily by millions of Americans assembled in schools, conventions, luncheon gatherings, and wherever true Americans assemble:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands; One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."—Written by Francis Belamy in 1892.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resist injuries or make preparation for our defense. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

The American Continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."—President James Monroe, To Congress, Dec. 2, 1823.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a nation, conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground.

The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that, government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

The Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation." Not only did they officially adopt the flag, but defined the significance of the Colors in the following language: "White signifies Purity and Innocence; Red, Hardiness and Valor; Blue, signifies Vigilance, Perseverance and Justice." The thirteen stripes and thirteen stars in the first flag stood for the thirteen original states.

Immediately after the adoption of the flag, new States were admitted to the Union, not represented by either stars or stripes. Therefore, on April 4, 1818, the following law was passed by Congress: "Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That on the admission of every new States into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission." This was the final legislation on the subject passed by Congress.

After the admittance of Arizona as the 48th State, President Taft on October 26, 1912, issued an executive order fixing the arrangement of the stars at six rows of eight stars each, as it is today.

Each state is represented by a certain star in the flag. Beginning in the upper left-hand corner and reading each row from left to right, the star of each state appears in the order of its adoption of the Constitution and admission to the Union.

LOVELL AUTO COMPANY

— Finely Equipped Mechanical Department —

GOODYEAR TIRES, TUBES, ACCESSORIES

WASHING — POLISHING — GREASING

BODY, TOP AND FENDER REPAIRS

AUTHORIZED DUCO STATION



BUICK

CADILLAC

PHONES 86 and 87

Astoria, Oregon

INTERSTATE TRACTOR AND EQUIPMENT

MARINE ENGINES

25 to 135 H. P.

484 BOND ST. — PHONE 1440

Astoria, Oregon

ZERO ZONE LOCKERS

FOOD STORAGE

Meat, Fruit and Vegetables

696 DUANE ST.

Astoria, Oregon

THE SCHOONER

BEVERAGES — TABLE WINES

CHAMPAGNES

184 TWELFTH ST.

Joseph Amato

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG

There are certain rules in our conduct toward the Flag which should be followed. Below are given the rules which are drawn from the code adopted by the National Flag Conference.

1. The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority.
2. When carried in a procession with other Flags, the U. S. Flag should be either carried upon the marching right or in advance of the other flags in the centre.
3. When displayed on a staff against a wall with another flag, the U. S. flag should be on its own right (the left as you look at it) with its staff in front of the other staff.
4. When displayed in a group of state or city flags, the U. S. Flag should be in the centre or at the highest point.
5. If more than one flag is flown on a staff, the U. S. Flag should be uppermost.
6. When suspended over a sidewalk, the Union should be outward.
7. When displayed flat against a wall or in a window, the Union should be uppermost and to the observer's left.
8. When displayed over a street, the Union should be to the North in an east-and-west street and to the East in a north-and-south street.
9. When used in a church or hall, note the following rules:
 - a. If displayed flat the Flag should be above and behind the speaker, never draped over the desk.
 - b. If displayed from a staff on the platform, it should be placed at the speaker's right.
 - c. Flags carried by the congregation or audience should be placed upon their right.
10. The Flag is flown at half-staff to indicate mourning. It should, however, be raised to the peak for an instant in the morning and again before lowering at night.
11. When used to cover a casket the Union should be arranged to cover the left shoulder.
12. When a Flag is no longer in condition to be flown it should be destroyed privately and never thrown away.

CONSERVATION OF FOODS

STRETCHING MEAT

To Make the Most of the Meat You Buy

KNOW MEAT GRADES—STORE PROPERLY—COOK CORRECTLY—LEARN POINT VALUES—PLAN LEFT-OVERS—SALVAGE DRIPPINGS

In spite of the heavy demands on America's supply of meat because of the war, our share at home will be enough—if we use it wisely, learn to extend it with other foods—and make the most of every bit available.

MEAT IS RATIONED—Watch Your (Points) and (Quantities)

Ask for bones and trimmings. Put into a soup kettle with bits of vegetables. Simmer for soup.

Compare the points it takes to feed your family different Cuts

1 lb. Ground Beef—Serves 4 or 5—7 Points

1 lb. Porterhouse—Serves 2 or 3—12 Points

GUIDE TO WEIGHT PER SERVING

MEAT CUT	wt. per serving	MEAT CUT	wt. per serving
Round steak	1 1/4 lb.	T-bone - Porterhouse steak	2 lb.
Chops (pork and lamb)	1 1/3 lb.	Meat birds (stuffing)	1 1/5 lb.
Roasts (bone in)	1 1/3 lb.	Sausage	1 1/6 lb.
Roasts (boneless)	1 1/4 lb.	Stew meat (boneless)	1 1/6 lb.
Pot roast	1 1/3 lb.	Variety meats	1 1/4 lb.
Spare ribs	3 1/4 lb.	Bacon	1 1/8 lb.

MEAT IS PERISHABLE—STORE IT PROPERLY

FRESH MEAT—Unwrap, wipe with damp cloth. Cover loosely with paper. Store in coldest part of refrigerator.

GROUND MEAT—Darkens on standing; spoils quickly. Cook within 24 hours or freeze to keep. May be shaped before freezing.

SMOKED MEAT—New tenderized smoked meats should be stored same as fresh meats. Other smoked meats keep longer.

FROZEN MEAT—Keeps indefinitely in freezing unit. More perishable after thawing, so cook immediately. Do not refreeze.

COOKED MEATS—Cover closely to prevent drying. Store in coldest part of refrigerator. Do not cut up until ready to use.

POULTRY, FISH—Clean. Wash. Refrigerate. Keeps better whole.
Fish! Cook within 24 hours. **Variety Meats:** Cook within 24 hours.

MEAT IS PRECIOUS—PREVENT COOKING WASTE

PROPER COOKING—Keeps meat tender or makes it tender
Saves food Value — Keeps shrinkage at a minimum.

HOW TO COOK TENDER CUTS

ROAST—Place meat, fat side up, on rack in uncovered pan. Use continuous low temperature 325 degrees.

BROIL—Preheat broiler. Place meat 2 to 5 inches below heat, depending on thickness. Turn once.

PAN-BROIL—Place meat in hot pan. Brown on both sides, reduce heat to finish cooking, pouring off fat.

HOW TO COOK LESS TENDER CUTS

BRAISE—Roll meat in seasoned flour; brown in hot fat.

STEW—Barely cover meat with hot water. Cover and cook slowly until tender.

SOUP—Barely cover meat with cold water. Cover and cook slowly until tender.

MEAT IS SCARCE . . . EXTEND IT!

LOAVES, MOCK STEAKS, PATTIES—

MEATS TO USE—Ground beef, veal, pork or ham. Ground liver.

EXTEND WITH—Bread and cracker crumbs, Wheaties, cooked rice, oatmeal.

ROT ROASTS, Stews—

MEATS TO USE—Neck, shank, breast, round, shoulder and flank of beef, veal or lamb. Kidneys, oxtails for stew.

EXTEND WITH—Vegetables (tomatoes, carrots, onions, celery, green peppers, peas, turnips, potatoes, green beans). Dumplings.

MEAT PIES—

MEATS TO USE—Same cuts as for stews and pot roasts. Leftover meats.

EXTEND WITH—BISQUICK toppings and biscuits. Pastry topping and mashed potato topping.

MEATS BAKED WITH STUFFING—

MEATS TO USE—Spareribs, flank or round steak, breast or shoulder of lamb or veal. Heart.

EXTEND WITH—Bread, apple, celery or mushroom stuffing. Rice (white or wild). Sauerkraut.

BIRDS AND CHOPS WITH STUFFING—

MEATS TO USE—Birds—beef or veal round. Liver, (any). Chop—pork or veal.

EXTEND WITH—Bread or cereal stuffing. Vegetable stuffing (celery, onions, mushroom, corn). Apple, celery stuffing.

PINWHEEL ROLLS—

MEAT TO USE—Ground beef, pork and veal. Ground ham, uncooked. Cooked ham.

EXTEND WITH—Cooked vegetables for filling (carrots, celery, onions). Mashed potatoes, white or sweet. BISQUICK dough for outside.

INDIVIDUAL ROLLS—

MEAT TO USE—Dried beef. Ham slices.

EXTEND WITH—Asparagus and green beans.

SCALLOPED MEAT AND POTATOES—

MEAT TO USE—Bologna, sliced frankfurters or sausages. Dried beef or ham.

EXTEND WITH—Potatoes, white sauce, bread crumbs.

CREAMED MEATS—

MEATS TO USE—Dried beef, ham and mushrooms, sweetbreads, left-over meats.

EXTEND WITH—On toast or biscuits, over potatoes, on rice or noodles in puff pastry, cream puffs.

CROQUETTES—

MEATS TO USE—Ground cooked meats (beef, veal or lamb).

EXTEND WITH—Cooked rice, bread crumbs, white sauce (thick).

BAKED STUFFED VEGETABLES—

MEATS TO USE—Left-over meats (chopped), ground beef or pork sausage.

EXTEND WITH—Cooked rice, bread crumbs, macaroni or noodles, ready-to-eat cereals.

SOUPS—

MEATS TO USE—All bones and trimmings, shanks.

EXTEND WITH—Pearl barley, rice, vegetables, spaghetti (vermicelli, noodles).

MULTIPLY EGGS

DO YOU KNOW YOUR EGGS? Federal and state regulations for grading eggs vary. Find out your state regulations and their meaning.

A GOOD EGG

For the breakfast table . . . is strictly fresh (top grade).

For cooking (in meat loaves, custard, etc.) . . . is a smaller egg (lower grade).

For baking (especially cakes) . . . is a large egg (2 oz.) or measure eggs to get full amount. The large eggs recipes call for yield the following amounts:

1 egg	1/4 cup	4 whites.....	1/2 cup
2 eggs.....	1/2 cup	8 whites.....	1 cup
4 eggs.....	1 cup	3 yolks.....	1/4 cup
2 whites.....	1/4 cup	6 yolks.....	1/2 cup
12 yolks.....		1 cup	

TREAT 'EM RIGHT AND THEY'LL DO RIGHT BY YOU

They like the coldest spot in refrigerator. If you're going to separate them, the earlier the better, as soon as they come out of the refrigerator . . . yolk is less likely to break . . . whites beat up higher if at room temperature.

KEEP LEFT-OVER EGG WHITES in tightly covered jar in refrigerator. Use in making Angel Foods, white cakes, meringues, white icings, etc. They keep a long time.

KEEP LEFT-OVER EGG YOLKS (one or two) in custard cup covered with oil silk cover or waxed paper. Use in custards, salad dressings, cream pies, etc. (2 yolks for 1 whole egg). Use in yeast rolls, cookies, etc. (2 yolks plus 1 tbsp. milk or water for 1 whole egg). To use in salads, sandwich fillings, etc., simmer in hot water 10 min.

THEY GET TOUGH IF YOU MAKE IT TOO HOT FOR THEM

Simmer, don't bubble—fry gently, don't frizzle—bake slowly, don't broil—and the double boiler saves toil and trouble when cooking egg mixtures on top of stove.

HERE IS VARIETY:

SOFT-COOKED—Place eggs in boiling water, cover, set in warm place (off heat for 6 to 8 minutes—depending on consistency desired).

HARD-COOKED—Same as above, but cook 35 to 45 min. Plunge into cold water immediately to prevent discoloration of yolks and to make easier to shell.

POACHED—Break egg into saucer, carefully slip it into boiling salted water (enough to cover). Reduce heat, set in warm place (don't let boil) and cook until white is set (about 5 min.)

MAKE CHEESE GO FURTHER

In Place of Meat—A milk food with the same highly quality protein as meat—but fewer ration points—1 ounce cheese gives same amount of calcium as 1 cup milk.

There's a Cheese for Every Taste—Natural cheese is made by heating, pressing and curing the curd of milk. Processed cheese—the natural cheese shredded, blended and pasteurized. Classified according to consistency:

Hard—American, Swiss, Edam, Roquefort, etc. **Semi-hard**—Brick, Muenster, etc. **Soft**—Packaged White Cream, Camembert, Cottage, etc.

It's Sensitive to Heat—Keep refrigerated, tightly covered. To keep from drying out, spread cut surface with thin layer of melted paraffin. Cook cheese mixtures in double-boiler, and bake cheese dishes in slow moderate oven (325 degrees) or steam bake (in pan of water in oven). It toughens and becomes stringy at high temperatures.

Perfect Partnerships—Cheese with macaroni, spaghetti, enriched bread, rice, dried peas and beans, etc. Grand main dishes to extend meat ration points.

Cheese sandwiches for lunch box. Sunday night suppers, in-between snacks.

Cheese with salad dressing—with tossed vegetable salads for soup suppers.

Cheese in balls in gelatin fruit salads or with fresh fruit salads.

Cheese-stuffed prunes or dates, celery, stuffed tomatoes and green peppers (chilled and sliced).

"Nippy" Ideas to Pep up Meals—Add grated cheese to biscuit dough, waffle batter, pastry for apple pie.

Make au gratin potatoes.

Serve escalloped cabbage, onion, etc., with sprinkling of cheese.

Make a sandwich of gingersnaps and cream cheese.

Roll out left-over pastry, sprinkle with cheese, cut into fancy shapes, bake, and serve with salad or tea.

Fruit Cheese Finales—Apple Pie with cheese.

Orange sections, Roquefort and crackers.

Fresh pears, bar le duc, packaged white cream cheese and crackers.

Strawberry jam, packaged white cream cheese and crackers.

Apples (sliced or whole) with Camembert or American cheese and salted nuts.

STRETCH THE MILK SUPPLY

Nature's First Food

Nothing quite takes the place of milk—grownups need 2 cups a day—children need a quart.

Women and children first—if not enough for everyone, growing children have priority.

A complete protein—rich in calcium, some phosphorous and iron—with a good supply of riboflavin.

Who could ask for anything more?

If You Don't Drink it, Eat it!

In mashed potatoes, cream soups, creamed vegetables, custards, ice creams, puddings, cheese, on cereals, etc. Milk is 13 per cent solids. That's more solids than in some vegetables.

Save Fresh Fluid Milk

USE IT UP . . . Rinse cream bottles with milk, and use with milk; rinse milk bottles with water, and use in cooking. If milk sours, use it for waffles, pancakes, cookies, cakes, etc.

MAKE IT DO . . . Use top of milk for creams on cereals, in coffee, on desserts; use next milk for drinking, and bottom of milk for cooking and baking. Use evaporated milk diluted with equal amounts of water for cooking and baking. And use dried milk, whole or skimmed, re-hydrated in 4 times the amount of water, for cooking and baking.

DO WITHOUT . . . Water may be used instead of milk in most bakings.

KEEP VERY COLD

Bacteria develops in milk 10 times faster at 55 degrees than at 40 degrees.

Take milk out of refrigerator just long enough to get needed amount. Return to coldest spot immediately. Keep tightly covered. Don't leave out on a sunny doorstep.

Low Temperature in Cooking, Too!

Cook milk mixtures in double-boiler. Bake milk dishes in slow oven or steam bake (in oven in pan of water).

Easy to Whip Plain Cream

Be sure to have cream, bowl and beater well chilled. Add $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. cream of tartar or $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. lemon juice to 1 cup cream. Whip with steady motion, increasing speed as cream begins to whip. (If cream is 1 day old, it should whip without adding other ingredients.) There are commercial products to make cream easy to whip.

SPREAD THE BUTTER THIN

That We May Have Butter on Our Bread

Prevent the waste of little dabs that cling to plates and are washed off.

Make butter pats smaller.

Restore the family butter dish, and let each person help himself.

Butter hot rolls in kitchen.

Put butter directly on bread or toast.

Don't add butter to vegetables in cooking utensil—add it in serving dish.

TO EXTEND BUTTER

For our men in service—our Allies—ourselves. Make 1 lb. do where you had 2 before. Soften 2 tsp. gelatin in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk; dissolve over hot water. Add $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups top milk and gradually beat into 1 lb. butter (softened to room temperature but not melted) with rotary beater. When completely blended, beat in 2 tsp. salt; add 10 drops yellow coloring if desired. Pack into straight-sided rectangular container; chill until firm. This will keep about a week. Half the amount may be made. **For a softer extended butter, omit gelatin.** A commercial stretcher may be used.

SHORTENING FOR ALL OUR NEEDS

For the Table

Use butter, "extended butter", margarine (fortified with Vitamin A), or peanut butter (fortified).

For General Cooking

For browning meats, fish, vegetables, frying eggs, making waffles, pancakes, cornbread, cream gravy, etc., use bacon fat, sausage fat, other drippings, lard, margarine, shortening, salad oils, etc. For deep fat frying use any fat of mild flavor.

For Baking

IN CAKES: In recipes specifying "shortening" use hydrogenated vegetable shortening for both flavor and volume. A little butter with such shortening gives the butter flavor. Margarine gives good flavor. Lard, or even bacon or poultry fat, may be used in the same amounts (cup for cup). Be sure they are fresh and clear, and increase salt for unsalted fats.

The pronounced flavor of bacon and poultry fat is less noticeable in chocolate and spice bakings. If used in light cakes, lemon flavoring helps counteract it.

Poultry fat gives tender cakes, but they may not be quite as high due to a variation in the fat.

In cakes calling for 35 per cent cream for shortening, use plain cream plus butter or margarine (2½ tbsp. butter for each cup of cream).

IN COOKIES: In recipes specifying "part butter", substitute margarine for the butter, or use all vegetable shortening. In recipes specifying "all butter", use half butter and half vegetable shortening.

IN PASTRY: Use lard or vegetable shortening. If these are not available, bacon fat, or poultry fat, or clarified drippings may be used. However, when using poultry fat or bacon fat or pastry, chill and use only ¼ cup (instead of 1-3 cup) for every cup of flour.

GLAMORIZE YOUR VEGETABLES

A NEW COSTUME

- Add crumbled crisp bacon to seasoned spinach and top with the yellow and white fluff of hard-cooked egg put through a sieve.
- Serve peas with fat (butter or margarine) to which chopped parsley, thyme or sweet basil has been added.
- Serve carrots with melted fat to which chopped parsley, chives or mint has been added.
- Season a head of cooked cauliflower or shredded cooked cabbage and sprinkle with fine dry bread crumbs browned in fat.
- Add finely chopped green pepper, minced onion and a dash of sugar to either scalloped or stewed tomatoes.
- Place cooked green beans under the broiler rack to catch the meat drippings when broiling round steak patties. Do the same with corn when broiling ham.
- Season corn or green beans with ham or bacon drippings.
- Mash equal amounts of cooked diced rutabaga and potatoes together or fold whipped cream into mashed rutabagas or turnips.
- Hollow out the halves of egg plant. Stuff with cooked egg plant, mushrooms and onion in cream sauce. Cover with crumbs. Bake in casserole 20 minutes in a moderate hot oven (400 degrees).
- Hollow out medium-sized onions. Fill with mushroom sauce or cheese sauce and bake in covered casserole 1 hr. in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees).

BEAUTY AIDS FOR VEGETABLES

- To make celery curls, cut short pieces of celery lengthwise in thin shreds to within ½ inch of one end; place in ice water to curl.
- Radish roses are made by cutting (with a small, sharp paring knife) through the skin into the radish from the tip to the stem end, making 6 to 8 cuts. Cut back the petals, making sure they're thick enough not to break easily. Place in ice water an hour or more so petals will spread.

- To separate lettuce, remove core. Then let cold water from faucet flow into head until pressure forces leaves apart.
- To make fancy cucumber slices, cut off and discard as much as necessary from both ends (beyond the seeds). Score by pulling a sharp fork down the length of the cucumber. Repeat around cucumber. Slice thinly or slice with fancy cutter. Crisp by putting slices in ice water or in a covered container in the refrigerator. For sticks, cut cucumber lengthwise.
- To make carrot curls, cut thin slice of carrot with a vegetable cutter, roll around the finger and place in a small bowl of ice water one hour. Drain and serve.

CRISP FRESH GROOMING

—Crisp, refreshing vegetable salads catch the eye and tempt the appetite. Raw spinach, carrots, cucumbers, cabbage, green peppers, radishes, celery, cauliflower, lettuce, watercress, parsley, tomatoes, beets, onions, etc., may be broken or cut in various shapes or sizes and served in most any combination desired.



DISTRIBUTE THE FRUITS OF THE HARVEST

Save The "Blues" By The Fruits You Use

Save your "blue stamps" by using fresh fruits in season when abundant and at their best—by extending canned fruits—by using dried fruits for variety.

Two Fruits A Day To Keep You Healthy

Fruits are rich in vitamins and minerals—full of natural sugar. The rule is 1 fruit besides a citrus fruit (orange, grapefruit or lemon) or tomato. But remember, serve two times as much tomato juice as orange juice to give the same amount of Vitamin C.

"One Bad Apple Spoils The Basket"

Hardy Fresh Fruits (apples etc.) keep in cool, dark, dry place. Wrap each in paper or look over fruit often, remove any that are beginning to spoil.

Perishable Fresh Fruits (grapes, pears, etc.) need refrigeration. If unripe, ripen at room temperature.

Frozen Fruits should be kept frozen until ready to use. Don't re-freeze!

Dried Fruits keep at room temperature.

Cook If You Must, But Spare The Vitamins

Compliments of
ASTORIA HOTEL
Astoria, Oregon

THE ASTORIA BRANCH
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND

Office 54 — PHONES — Residence 1518-J

— For Greater Values —

GREENBERG'S FURNITURE STORE

Complete Home Furnishers

Sole Agents

**VERNOIS WONDER RANGE
NORGE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES**

**622-632 Commercial, between 14th and 15th
Astoria, Oregon**

ASTORIA PUBLIC MARKET

**GROCERIES — MEATS — FRESH PRODUCE
DRUGS AND DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS**

**Your "Home-Owned" Shopping Center
For Thrifty Buyers**

531 COMMERCIAL ST. — PHONE 334

Cook fruits in small amount of boiling water, tightly covered. Add sugar last (takes less sugar). Rinse dried fruits, put in cold water, cover tightly, and cook slowly. No sugar needed. If fruits are soaked, cooked in same water. (Soaking unnecessary for tenderized fruit).

Fruitful Ideas

Prepare Fruits as shortly before using as possible. To Keep Fresh Fruit after preparing: Peaches, peel, slice directly into fruit jar, sprinkle with sugar and cover jar tightly. Strawberries and other berries, wash, hull, and keep in tightly covered jar in refrigerator. Bananas, Pears, Peaches, sprinkle lightly with lemon juice.

To Keep Cut Fruit from drying out(orange, grapefruit, etc.) lay cut side down on plate, and keep in refrigerator.

Keep Fruit Juice in tightly covered jar in refrigerator.

Double Shift for Canned Fruit

Serve part as sauce for dessert . . . stretch remainder in fruit cobblers, shortcakes, gelatin salads and desserts. Or, combine with fresh fruits for salads and desserts . . . or use as garnishes. Save syrup from canned fruits. Mix with other fruit juices and serve as beverage. Use it to sweeten jellied desserts and salads, and other fruit sauces. Use for basting meats.

»————«

HOSPITALITY IN WAR-TIME

IN War-time more than at any other time, we need friendly get-togethers to keep up our morale give us refreshment and relaxation. But co-operation and simplicity in entertaining are necessary now.

VICTORY GARDEN SUPPER . . . featuring foods from neighborhood gardens.

Get-together of two or three families in a neighborhood. For centerpiece: autumn leaves, evergreens, bittersweet . . or wooden chopping bowl or hollowed-out pumpkin filled with garden vegetables, grapes or shiny red apples. Candles in small flat squashes. Table set picnic style in diningroom or amusement room . . or in favorable weather in yard or porch. At each place: tiny bouquet for the women, boutonniere for the men . . . made of flowers or vegetables (radish rose, or carrot curls, etc., with green vegetable foliage such as carrot tops). Garden work clothes worn. For entertainment, play outdoor games such as "Farmer in the Dell", "Run Sheep Run", "Prisoners' Base", etc. Guess number of peas in a bowl . . . or number of kernels on an ear of corn.

A BASKET SOCIAL . . . to raise funds for the Red Cross and other war-time service organizations.

Each girl brings "lunch for two" . . . making her basket look as irresistible as possible for it is to be auctioned off to the highest bidder. Simplicity, novelty, and a look of plenty are desirable. Prize-winning examples: a small market basket covered with a fringed blue-and-white napkin; a grape basket with a bunch of lustrous grapes tied to handle with a large green bow; an old-style dinner pail with a corner of a red checkered napkin peeping out.



BUT WHAT OF RATION POINTS?

"BRING YOUR OWN!" is the style these days as regards any rationed foods. Especially sugar, butter, Sausage, bacon, wieners, hamburgers, too. (Someone who has an extra supply of butter or sugar, etc., on hand might be willing to bring enough for all.) The other possibility is for the hostess to serve foods requiring no ration points or very few.

A COMMUNITY SING—A Neighborhood Party for All Ages.

Around a campfire; on the beach; in an amusement room, or in a community hall. Have a good piano player who picks up tunes easily . . . a guitar or banjo player in addition. A small portable organ also furnishes a charming accompaniment. Make out list of songs ahead of time . . . asking each guest to think of a familiar song to fit a definite theme for the evening: "An International Evening" (with national songs of different countries); or "A Night of American Favorites" (including spirituals, folk songs, modern songs); or "Heart Songs from the World"; etc.

THE WALKING SUPPER-TABLE—For Eat-where-you-please Meals.

The height of informality. Especially appropriate for Sunday suppers . . . or at any time when the hostess has little leisure. Comfortable and relaxing, too, for a family evening at home when there is no company. Let each one fix a tray in the kitchen and carry it to a favorite spot . . . in front of the fire in winter, to the garden in summer, or with a book to an easy chair, . . . wherever his fancy dictates. Do-as-you-please recreation may include playing croquet, ping pong, continental rummy, checkers, etc.; listening to radio or playing phonograph records; jig-saw puzzles; visiting; etc.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS FOR THE MOST POPULAR U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration
BAE—Bureau of Agricultural Economics
BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics
CAA—Civil Aeronautics Administration
CCC—Civil Conservation Corps.
COI—Coordinator of Information
DCB—Defense Communication Board
DDH—Division of Defense Housing
DHC—Defense Homes Corporation
DLC—Disaster Loan Corporation
DPC—Defense Plant Corp.
DPH—Defense Public Housing
DSC—Defense Supplies Corp.
EHFA—Electric Home and Farm Authority
EIBW—Export-Import Bank of Washington
FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA—Farm Credit Administration
FCC—Federal Communication Commission
FCIC—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FHA—Federal Housing Administration
FHLBB—Federal Home Loan Bank Board
FHLBS—Federal Home Loan Bank System
FLA—Federal Loan Agency
FNMA—Federal National Mortgage Association
FPC—Federal Power Commission

HOLC—Home Owners' Loan Corporation
ICC—Interstate Commerce Commission
MODHD—Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division
MRC—Metals Reserve Company
NACA—National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
NDAC—National Defense Advisory Committee
FPHA—Federal Public Housing Authority
FSLIC—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation
FSA—Farm Security Administration
FSA—Federal Security Agency
FTC—Federal Trade Commission
FWA—Federal Works Agency
GAO—General Accounting Office
GPO—Government Printing Office
NDMB—National Defense Mediation Board
NHA—National Housing Agency
NLRB—National Labor Relations Board
NRPB—National Resources Planning Board
NYA—National Youth Administration
OADR—Office of Agricultural Defense Relations
OCD—Office of Civilian Defense
ODT—Office of Defense Transportation
OEM—Office for Emergency Management
OEW—Office of Economic Warfare

OFF—Office of Facts and Figures
 OGR—Office of Government Reports
 OLLA—Office of Lend-Lease Administration
 OOC—Office of Censorship
 OPA—Office of Price Administration
 OPACS—Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply
 OPM—Office of Production Management
 OSRD—Office of Scientific Research and Development
 OWI—Office of War Information
 PBA—Public Buildings Administration
 PRA—Public Roads Administration
 PWA—Public Works Administration
 REA—Rural Electrification Administration
 RFC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 RFCMC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Co.
 RRB—Railroad Retirement Board
 RRC—Rubber Reserve Company

SCS—Soil Conservation Service
 SEC—Securities and Exchange Commission
 SMA—Surplus Marketing Administration
 SPAB—Supply Priorities and Allocations Board
 SSB—Social Security Board
 SSS—Selective Service system
 TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority
 UDA—United States Department of Agriculture
 USHA—United States Housing Authority
 USHC—United States Housing Corporation
 USIS—United States Information Service
 USMC—United States Marine Corps
 USO—United Service Organizations
 WAC—Women's Army Corps.
 WAVES—Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service
 WIC—War Insurance Corporation
 WMC—War Manpower Commission
 WPA—Work Projects Administration
 WPB—War Production Board

FIRST AID AT A GLANCE

S H O C K

SYMPTOMS—Pallor to cyanosis of lips, ears, nose and cheeks (skin bluish). Cold sweat. Pulse rapid and weak. Mentally sluggish. Groggy look. Often nausea and vomiting. Irregular respiration. Severe chill.

FIRST AID CARE—Keep victim warm (over and under). Keep supine (flat on back) Dr.—Stimulants—Aromatic—teaspoonful to 1-2 glass of water. Hot coffee or tea.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Test heat appliances before applying. Head level or lowered, feet elevated. Inhalant if unconscious. Liquid if conscious. Give liquid teaspoonful at a time.

WOUNDS (Bleeding not severe)

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Remove grease and oil with benzine, naphtha, ether, kerosene or oil of turpentine. Remove other dirt with rubbing alcohol (70 per cent) Apply 2 per cent iodine well into wound. Bandage snugly.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Touch with sterile gauze only. No soap and water. No motor fuel or gasoline. Always rub away from wound. Iodine in and around wound. Let iodine dry before bandaging. Leave clots alone.

WOUNDS (Severe bleeding)

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Remove necessary clothing quickly. Keep wound clean. Stop bleeding quickly. When controlled—2 per cent iodine and bandage—treat for shock. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Try pressure first. Only use tourniquet (T. K.) when necessary and loosen every 15 or 20 minutes. Use pad under T. K. Mark T. K. where Dr. can see it. Never cover T. K. with bandage. Keep injured part quiet (and elevated unless fractured). No stimulants until bleeding stops.

PUNCTURED WOUNDS

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Encourage bleeding to cleanse. Iodine deep in wound. Treat for shock. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—With gunshot wounds, look for fracture and treat for shock. No iodine near eyes or body cavities.

INFECTED WOUNDS

SYMPTOMS—Pain, swelling, redness, heat, pus, streaks, swollen glands, tenderness on pressure.

FIRST AID CARE—Dr.—Apply hot compress of boiled water with either: 3 tbsps. of salt or 6 tbsps. of epsom salts to qt. of water. Apply for 1 hour every 6 hours.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Apply as hot as patient can comfortably bear. Place infected part in solution. If impossible, change compress to maintain heat.

WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMEN

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Keep Supine flat on back. Dr. Warmth. Careful and rapid transportation.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Give nothing by mouth. No stimulants. No iodine deep into wound.

PROTRUDING INTESTINES

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Supine with knees raised. Dr. Cover with moist cloth (1 tsp. salt to pt. boiled water). Warmth for shock. Transport in lying position.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Don't try to replace intestines. Don't allow intestines to dry.

ANIMAL BITES

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Use water freely to wash away saliva. Dry with sterile gauze. Iodine-Dressing. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Lock-up, observe animal for 10 days. If animal must be shot, preserve head for authorities. In bites of face, Pasteur treatment at once.

NOSE BLEED

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial.

FIRST AID CARE—Head back, loosen collar, cold wet compress over nose. Press Nostrils together. Narrow sterile gauze back into nostril 1 1/2 inches.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Don't blow nose for few hours. Leave end of gauze protruding.

INTERNAL BLEEDING

SYMPTOMS—Stomach-coffee grounds appearance. Lungs-bright red and frothy. Bowels-black and tarry (the higher, the blacker—low down may be red). Restlessness, anxiety, thirst, pallor, weak rapid pulse, weakness.

FIRST AID CARE—Shoek position (head to side). Complete quiet. Warmth (external heat if possible). Reassurance important) Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—If must move, keep supine. No stimulants. If breathing with difficulty, raise slightly for bleeding from lungs only)

WOUNDS OF EYE—and foreign bodies in eye

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Turn lid. If imbedded-sterile bandage. Dr. Use clean olive, mineral or castor oil. Small foreign body-flush with boric solution (rounded tsp. to pt. boiled water) or water. Chemical in eye-wash with water or milk-then 1 or 2 drops oil.

DO'S AND DON'TS—First pull upper lid over lower, then examine lower lid. Bandage both eyes lightly, but not in chemical burns. Don't rub. Don't attempt to remove an imbedded body.

ELECTRIC SHOCK

SYMPTOMS—Frequent rigidity. Burns usual. Usually blue (maybe very white). Pulse weak or absent.

FIRST AID CARE—Artificial respiration. For burns—see "Burns and Scalds"

DO'S AND DON'TS—Care in rescue. In all artificial respiration, keep victim WARM. Keep victim lying down after resuscitation. Watch for several hours after breathing starts. Don't interfere with breathing. No inhalant stimulants. Don't jack-knife, don't roll over barrel, etc. Don't stop artificial respiration for at least four hours or until Dr. declares victim dead.

GAS POISONING

SYMPTOMS—Color often pink or blotched, or blue as of other asphyxiation. Yawn, headache, dizziness, nausea, weariness, ringing ears, fluttering or throbbing heart.

FIRST AID CARE—Get to fresh air quickly. If breathing stops, artificial respiration. Inhalator if available.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Care in rescue. In all artificial respiration, keep victim WARM. Keep victim lying down after resuscitation. Watch for several hours after breathing starts. Don't interfere with breathing. No inhalant stimulants. Don't jack-knife, don't roll over barrel, etc. Don't stop artificial respiration for at least four hours or until Dr. declares victim dead.

DROWNING

SYMPTOMS—Blue, cold, pulse weak or absent.

FIRST AID CARE—Start artificial respiration at once. Remove wet clothes when possible. HEAT important.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Care in rescue. In all artificial respiration, keep victim WARM. Keep victim lying down after resuscitation. Watch for several hours after breathing starts. Don't interfere with breathing. No inhalant stimulants. Don't jack-knife, don't roll over barrel, etc. Don't stop artificial respiration for at least four hours or until Dr. declares victim dead.

CHOKING

SYMPTOMS—Livid, coughs, difficult breathing.

FIRST AID CARE—Sharp slap on back with victim inverted—2 fingers over tongue to seize object. Artificial respiration may cause expulsion.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Care in rescue. In all artificial respiration, keep victim WARM. Keep victim lying down after resuscitation. Watch for several hours after breathing starts. Don't interfere with breathing. No inhalant stimulants. Don't jack-knife, don't roll over barrel, etc. Don't stop artificial respiration for at least four hours or until Dr. declares victim dead.

FRACTURES — (simple)

SYMPTOMS—Severe pain, tenderness, deformity, loss of limitation of movement, swelling, bruising, crepitus (grating of bones)

FRACTURES — (compound)

As Above, plus: Wound near fracture site. Bone may protrude. Frequently severe bleeding.

FIRST AID CARE—Secure Dr. or ambulance at once if possible. Make patient comfortable. Prevent further damage. Compare injured to uninjured side. Control bleeding (act quickly) Iodine, sterile dressing, bandage. Straighten by traction. Simple splint or traction splint.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Work slowly and carefully except with hemorrhage. Care in removing clothes. Don't attempt to set bone. No splint unless for transportation. No transportation without splint. If traction started, no release till splints are in place. Advise Dr. if bone protruded.

SKULL and CONCUSSION

SYMPTOMS—Bump or cut. Possible unconsciousness. Pupils of eyes unequal (serious) Headaches. Bleeding from ears, nose or mouth. Color and pulse variable.

FIRST AID CARE—Keep Supine. Head raised if ruddy—level if pale.. Cold cloths or ice-bags to head. Keep patient warm. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—No stimulants. Avoid unnecessary handling.

CLAVICE—(Collar bone)

SYMPTOMS—Fractured ends can be felt. Unable to raise arm above shoulder. If arm hangs, injured shoulder is lower.

FIRST AID CARE—Arm in sling-hand a bit higher than elbow. Secure arm to body with cravat-bandage tied snugly. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Leave fingers visible and watch their color.

N O S E

SYMPTOMS—Pain ,swelling, deformity, bleeding.

FIRST AID CARE—Always consult Dr. If there is a wound, a light compress and four-tail bandage.

DO'S AND DON'TS—No splint.

LOWER JAW

SYMPTOMS—Pain, irregular teeth—some loose. Difficult to eat, drink or talk. Bleeding gums—drooling.

FIRST AID CARE—Place palm below jaw and bring lower teeth against uppers. Bandage to support chin. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Differentiate between fractured and dislocated jaw.

R I B S

SYMPTOMS—Pain in breathing or coughing. Break may be felt—breathing may be shallow—victim may hold hand over break.

FIRST AID CARE—2 or 3 broad cravats—have victim exhale and tighten. Pad under knots. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—If victim coughs up blood, lung probably punctured. If punctured lung, no bandage—raise shoulders and chest—keep warm.

SPINE AND NECK

SYMPTOMS—Pain in neck or back. No control fingers or hands—probably broken neck. No control toes or feet—probably broken back. Severe shock—spinal cord may be injured.

FIRST AID CARE—Keep lying as found if Dr. is available soon. If neck is broken, sand-bags or some such to keep head immovable. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Don't move, lift head, pick up, or even give water. If transportation is necessary broken neck—transport supine (face up)—broken spine—transport prone (face down)

DISLOCATION

SYMPTOMS—Pain, deformity, swelling, shock, and loss of movement.

FIRST AID CARE—Cold compress at joint. Shock treatment. Dr.

S P R A I N

SYMPTOMS—Pain at joint, rapid swelling, severe pain with movement (due to temporary dislocation)

FIRST AID CARE—Same as above plus elevation of injured arm or leg.

585 Commercial St. — Near 14th St.

PHONE 488

ADAMSON THE DRUGGIST
PRESCRIPTIONS — DRUGS — SUNDRIES

Astoria, Oregon

B. & B. SERVICE

REFRIGERATORS — WASHING MACHINES
ALL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

PHONE 2010

Spexarth Building — 352 Commercial St.

Astoria, Oregon

NIKULA PRINTING CO.

Astoria, Oregon

BUY WAR BONDS

AUTO LUBRICATING STATION
ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS

D. Noble Rannels

7th and COMMERCIAL — PHONE 212
Astoria, Oregon

BELL BROS.

JEWELERS

489 Commercial — Near Eleventh
PHONE 688-L
Astoria, Oregon

RUNKEL HAT SHOP
MILLINERY AND HOSIERY

164 TWELFTH ST.



S T R A I N

SYMPTOMS—Pain followed by increasing stiffness.

FIRST AID CARE—Rest, heat, and massage.

BURNS and SCALDS

SYMPTOMS—1st degree—Skin red. 2nd degree—Skin blistered. 3rd degree—Destruction of tissue. Shock (severe if extensive) Pain.

FIRST AID CARE—Relieve pain, prevent infection, combat shock. Remove only as much clothing as necessary. Baking soda or epsom salts (2 or 3 tbsps. to qt. warm water) Tannic acid—5 per cent solution or jelly. Give lots of water to drink.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Leave clothing if stuck. No iodine—no absorbent cotton. Ointments for 1st degree only. Wet baking soda for 2nd degree. Sterile dressing only for 3rd degree. Use boiled water, if possible. Don't open blisters.

CHEMICAL BURNS

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Wash away chemical with quantities of water and then treat as other burn.

PHOSPHORUS BURNS

SYMPTOMS—Smell of matches. Deep burn.

FIRST AID CARE—Put under water (hot as victim can stand) Copper sulphate, 5 per cent solution, if available.

BURNS OF THE EYE

SYMPTOMS—Circumstantial

FIRST AID CARE—Wash with quantities of milk or water. Few drops castor, mineral or olive oil. Lose, clean compress. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Flush from inner side toward outer side. Don't bandage eyes.

HEAT CRAMPS

SYMPTOMS—Adbominal pain. Cramps in extremities.

FIRST AID CARE—Same as "Heat Exhaustion". Hot water bottle over abdomen.

SUNSTROKE OR HEAT STROKE

SYMPTOMS—Pain in head, dizziness, dryness of mouth and skin—skin hot and dry—face flushed—pulse rapid and full. High temperature, 107 degrees to 110 degrees or higher—body relaxed but sometimes convulsed. Usually unconscious.

FIRST AID CARE—Remove to shade and cool place if possible—remove clothing—Dr. Supine—head and shoulders slightly elevated. Apply cold to head. Cool body—wet sheets. Rub limbs toward heart.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Don't cool body too rapidly. Rub thru sheet. No stimulants. Bathe up to 20 minutes. Continue treatment during transportation.

HEAT EXHAUSTION

SYMPTOMS—Dizziness, nausea, staggering gait, vomiting frequent, face pale, perspiration profuse. Possibly brief unconsciousness, faintness, weak pulse, shallow breathing. Temperature low.

FIRST AID CARE—Remove to circulating air. Shock position and warmth. Give Salt in water (1 1-2 tsp. at time till tbsps. is given). Stimulants.

P O I S O N S

SYMPTOMS—Vary with drug. Frequently pain in stomach, nausea, vomiting, cramps. If corrosive, mouth and tongue may be burned or stained.

FIRST AID CARE—Dilute with quantities of fluid. Induce vomiting until fluid is as clean as when swallowed. Large dose epsom salts. Stimulants, position and heat for shock. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Milk for corrosives 4 to 7 glassfuls of emetic. Emetic first, antidote after. Assist emetic if need be by tickling back of throat.

FROSTBITE

SYMPTOMS—Pain with frostbite of hands and feet—frostbite of ears, cheek and nose may not be painful. Frosted area becomes greyish white.

FIRST AID CARE—Cover frozen part with hand or body until thawed and circulation is re-established.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Don't expose to extreme heat. Don't rub. Don't rub with snow.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS—(Red)

SYMPTOMS—Red or flushed face—high temperature, strong but slow pulse (alcoholism, apoplexy, sunstroke, concussion, fracture)

FIRST AID CARE—Lying position—head raised. Keep victim quiet. Cold applications to head. Just enough heat to keep warm.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Loosen clothing around neck. Transport carefully, supine. No stimulants. Don't delay. No stimulants if bleeding or head injury

UNCONSCIOUSNESS—(White)

SYMPTOMS—Pale face—weak but rapid pulse, weak breathing, cool skin. (Shock, poisons, internal bleeding, heat exhaustion, concussion, alcoholism, etc.)

FIRST AID CARE—Lying position—head level or low. Keep victim quiet. Apply external heat. Inhalation stimulant.

DO'S AND DON'TS—No stimulants if bleeding or head injury.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS—(Blue)

SYMPTOMS—Blue face—weak or no pulse, complete unconsciousness. (Electric shock, gas poisons, drowning, choking, etc.)

FIRST AID CARE—Artificial respiration. Dr.

DO'S AND DON'TS—Don't shake or shout at unconscious person. (important.)

N. B.—Where you see the word "Dr."—That means
"GET A DOCTOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

To Those Who Have Served Our Country in the Two
Great Wars, We Express Our Deepest Appreciation and Highest Praise

May the Freedom for which you fought, yes, and for which many of you died, ever be the Guiding Principle of Our Nation and of the other nations of the World.

O'BRIEN - GRAM SPTUCE CO.

Astoria, Oregon

MEMBERS OF THE SERVICEMEN'S MOTHERS CLUB

Mrs. Emil Bjork
Mrs. Martin Knutson
Mrs. Fred Nordstrom
Mrs. David Jones

President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer

Mrs. Alljhin, Nettie	Mrs. McDonald, Paul
Mrs. Abrahamson, A.	Mrs. Middlethorpe, J.
Mrs. Acton, J. K.	Mrs. Miller, Arthur
Mrs. Alsos, Steen	Mrs. Miner, J. B.
Mrs. Anderson, A. A.	Mrs. Mittet, A.
Mrs. Anderson, Ben	Mrs. Myelde, Blanche
Mrs. Anderson, Emil	Mrs. Moore, Grace
Mrs. Anderson, E. C.	Mrs. Nelson, John
Mrs. Anderson, W. L.	Mrs. Neimi, H. O.
Mrs. Bell, D. C.	Mrs. Neilson, E. B.
Mrs. Berg, M.	Mrs. Ness, A.
Mrs. Bernhoff, A.	Mrs. Olson, Matt
Mrs. Bjork, E. J.	Mrs. Olson, A.
Mrs. Bruce, B. A.	Mrs. Olson, John
Mrs. Burke, Euna	Mrs. Palmberg, Marie
Mrs. Carlson, Alfred	Mrs. Pearson, N. C.
Mrs. Carlson, O. W.	Mrs. Peterson, Marie
Mrs. Cellars, J. H.	Mrs. Peterson, Jippe
Mrs. Chessman, M. R.	Mrs. Peterson, Petra
Mrs. Classen, Ed	Mrs. Phillips, Norma
Mrs. Clatterbos, H.	Mrs. Prepula, J. K.
Mrs. Coleman, Ed	Mrs. Rafferty, Emma
Mrs. Corland, A.	Mrs. Reid, Wilma S.
Mrs. Conboy, Elydn	Mrs. Reith, F. H.
Mrs. Cox, M. H.	Mrs. Salvon, Jalmar
Mrs. Dahl, John	Mrs. Sagen, Nils
Mrs. Davis, T.	Mrs. Sarpola, J. A.
Mrs. Denson, Edith	Mrs. Savol, Anna E.
Mrs. Eckhart, Hannah	Mrs. Savola, Anna
Mrs. Eeles, Chas.	Mrs. Schwab, Emil
Mrs. Ek, Emma	Mrs. Scribner, H. P.
Mrs. Fearney, E. G.	Mrs. Serles, I.
Mrs. Fertig, N. E.	Mrs. Silcox
Mrs. Ford, Willard	Mrs. Simonson, A.
Mrs. Fiskal, Mat.	Mrs. Simonson, Ella
Mrs. Forness, E.	Mrs. Skille, J.
Mrs. Foote, J. L.	Mrs. Slotte, H.
Mrs. Grimberg, Albert	Mrs. Soderburg, F.
Mrs. Goodman,	Mrs. Solonsky, Molly
Mrs. Gutzeit, E.	Mrs. Spicer, H. G.
Mrs. Hagmas, Axel	Mrs. Stacey, P. O.
Mrs. Hallaux, J. L.	Mrs. Stangland, J. L.
Mrs. Hanson, Ellen	Mrs. Stromness, A.
Mrs. Hanson, Hannah	Mrs. Sommerset, Theo
Mrs. Hjortson, J.	Mrs. Teppola, S.
Mrs. Horn, Ralph	Mrs. Thompson, Hans
Mrs. Hope, James	Mrs. Thompson, O. B.
Mrs. Joyer, Ragnar	Mrs. Vinson, Ralph
Mrs. Runzinger, C.	Mrs. Weaver, C. A.
Mrs. Hutchens, H. E.	Mrs. Webber
Mrs. Irby, O. M.	Mrs. Soderbert, F.
Mrs. Iverson, A.	Mrs. Bragstad, Hazel
Mrs. Jobe, Earl	Mrs. Hogg, Laura
Mrs. Johnson, Mary	Mrs. Johnson, Ida
Mrs. Johnson, Margaret	Mrs. Lampi, Ailie
Mrs. Juola, Ruth	Mrs. Leifgren, Lena
Mrs. Kinnunen, John	Mrs. Lewis, Ina
Mrs. Koski, A.	Mrs. Lewis, C. E.
Mrs. Koski, Anton	Mrs. Mogenson, J. L.
Mrs. Kurkura, A.	Mrs. Reece, W. E.
Mrs. Koski, Jack	Mrs. Schweigler, Anna
Mrs. Landro, J. E.	Mrs. Soderburg, C.
Mrs. Larson, Josephine	Mrs. Selleck, Julia
Mrs. Larson, L. O.	Mrs. Thompson, Chas.
Mrs. Lewis, Lizzie	Mrs. Tysko, J. O.
Mrs. Linberg, Rachel	Mrs. Thorsness, Marie
Mrs. Moe, A.	Mrs. Vogel, Mattie
Mrs. McCallister, H. M.	Mrs. Whitehouse, Clara
Mrs. McManamna, A.	Mrs. Wahl, John
	Mrs. Wahl, O. B.

THE COURT HOUSE FAMILY
Astoria, Oregon

Paul Kearney	Sheriff
Myron E. Jones	Deputy Sheriff
Cleve C. Ingalls	Deputy Sheriff
Verne Stratton	County Clerk
Wm. J. Brooks	Chief Deputy
Frank E. Frickey	Deputy Clerk
Guy W. Spicer	Assessor
M. J. Cosovich	Deputy

ALFRED PUUSTI & CO.

HARDWARE AND FISHING
SUPPLIES

212-214 TAYLOR AVE.

Astoria, Oregon

ASTORIA & CLATSOP COUNTY

Aase, Donald
 Abate, Frank R.
 Abbey, Richard
 Abelseth, Helen
 Abrahamsen, Geo. L.
 Abrahamson, Oscar
 Abrahamson, Kolfe
 Abbott, Everett
 Abbott, Richard
 Acton, Donald H.
 Adams, James
 Adams, John C.
 Adolph, Harold T.
 Aho, Arvo
 Aho, Otto A.
 Aho, Launa
 Akse, Koland
 Ala, Neuben H.
 Alborn, Charles T.
 Alenius, Leo L.
 Alenius, Paul L.
 Allen, Francis D.
 Allen, John T.
 Allen, Susan
 Alsos, Arthur L.
 Alsos, Harry J.
 Anderson, Charles
 Anderson, Earl
 Anderson, Edward
 Anderson, Elmer
 Anderson, Gerald R.
 Anderson, George F.
 Anderson, George L.
 Anderson, Harvey
 Anderson, Hugo
 Anderson, Irving H.
 Anderson, James M.
 Anderson, John W.
 Anderson, Lilyd K.
 Anderson, Marvin B.
 Anderson, Merwein
 Anderson, Robert C.
 Anderson, Robert W.
 Anderson, Stanely K.
 Anderson, Theodore B.
 Anderson, Walter V.
 Anderson, Wesley A.
 Anderson, Westley J.
 Anderson, Roy S.
 Anet, Charles E.
 Anet, Clifford
 Angelo, George L.
 Agan, John
 Albrechtson, John L.
 Andrews, Edward P.
 Andrews, Fred L.
 Andrews, Jack S.
 Asche, Melvin
 Asche, Raymond
 Aske, Nellie
 Aspfors, Waino E.
 Aspors, William E.
 Asquith, Claude Sr.
 Asquith, Claude Jr.
 Asquith, Winston M.
 Athman, Ture
 Atwood, Ben
 Aarnia, Walter
 Agan, John

Bacon, John E.
 Badger, Ralph R.
 Baertlein, Howard W.
 Backland, Gearhart W.
 Baglay, Frances
 Baglay, James L.
 Bailey, Gilbert C.
 Baker, Robert C.
 Baker, Jack M.
 Baker, Thomas S.
 Baker, Omer B.
 Baird, W. J.
 Bakkela, Lester E.
 Bakkinen, Arne
 Balasa, Andrew J.
 Baldwin, Lawrence L.
 Bandon, Eugene H.
 Banta, Elmer J.
 Banta, Fred E.
 Bare, C. R.
 Bartcher, Edwin H.
 Barker, John A.
 Bartoldus, Fred
 Barth, Jack D.
 Bates, James H.
 Baugh, Charles E.
 Bay, Franklin W.
 Barendse, Clarence
 Barendse, Gene
 Bates, George
 Beam, Cecil E.
 Beard, J. D.
 Beavers, Harry F.
 Beckner, Elliott
 Beckner, Gordon
 Behnke, Frank N.
 Behnke, Seymour
 Beidleman, Delfred P.
 Bell, Robert C.
 Bellinger, Donald C.
 Benson, Reger J.
 Berg, Nels B.
 Berg, Oscar
 Berg, Carl
 Berg, Julius
 Berg, William
 Bergstrom, Max W.
 Bernhoff, Ralph
 Berry, William A.
 Bettendorf, Richard J.
 Bettin, James H.
 Bingham, Ernest R.
 Birch, Charles W.
 Biddle, Glenn
 Bjork, Delbert L.
 Bjork, John E.
 Bjork, Ed
 Bjork, Lee
 Bjornstrom, Frank H.
 Birch, Charles W.
 Bigley, Max
 Blair, Richard H.
 Bjornstrom, Frank
 Black, Sherley H.
 Blackwell, Geo. P.
 Blazedale, George
 Blenkinsop, P. M.
 Blackburn, Carroll
 Blomquist, Harry
 Blake, John E.
 Bohm, Arnie
 Bohuslav, James
 Bolder, Arthur
 Boise, Lorus A.
 Boman, Carl D.
 Boman, Gunner

Bond, Audrey H.
 Boone, Robert F.
 Borgman, William T.
 Bowers, Dean A.
 Bowers, Franklin H.
 Bowerman, Louis
 Bowland, Ralph D.
 Boyle, Hugh B.
 Boyle, Roy E.
 Boyard, Frank
 Bozanick, John S.
 Bowlsby, J. W.
 Boyd, George W.
 Bragstad, John
 Branchett, Roy
 Bradley, Charles
 Branch, Julian P.
 Brandenburg, Robert
 Brandon, Robert L.
 Brandon, R. H.
 Branthover, Clyde S.
 Bressler, Horace
 Breedlove, Clinton
 Breedlove, Ivan
 Breedlove, Eldon
 Bretting, Edlin A.
 Breedlove, Norman
 Brook, Clyde
 Brooks, Willa L.
 Brookschoink, Roy
 Brown, Warren H.
 Brown, Hollis O.
 Brown, Delmar J.
 Bruce, Bernard A.
 Bruce, Joseph F.
 Bruce, Helen P.
 Brunner, Chester O.
 Brunner, Donald M.
 Buell, Betty
 Brunner, Jack E.
 Brunold, James
 Brunson, Gail E.
 Brunson, John L.
 Brunson, John S.
 Bue, Allen L.
 Bue, Myron L.
 Bue, Kenneth
 Buck, Donald
 Bumlal, Eina A.
 Burke, Terrace
 Bumpas, Oscar D.
 Burchet, Edward
 Burkhardt, Charles
 Burgess, Bradford
 Butler, Orval
 Butte, Cameron
 Burrus, W. H.
 Burns, Howard T.
 Burr, Rodger P.

Cadanan, Jack
 Cahill, J. Robert
 Callan, William
 Callahan, Daniel J.
 Callison, Barney
 Carey, Cecil
 Carlin, Bernard
 Carlson, Charles H.
 Carlson, Clarence A.
 Carlson, "Gus" E.
 Carlson, Harold J.
 Carlson, Harold W.

Bacon, Kenneth S.

Carlson, Kenneth V.
 Carlson, Lawrence E.
 Carlson, Kenneth C.
 Carlson, Roy
 Carroll, William J.
 Carroll, Frank
 Carter, David E.
 Campbell, Arthur
 Cattral, John W.
 Cederberg, John G.
 Cellars, Allen V.
 Chamberlain, R. F.
 Chan, Harvey
 Chan, Mamie
 Chandler, Graham L.
 Chapman, Verle
 Chessman, Robert B.
 Chester, Charles E.
 Chester, Donald R.
 Chester, James Jr.
 Chester, John G.
 Castleberry, Jim L.
 Chestnut, Donald R.
 Chin, Ginn H.
 Chisholm, Donald
 Chisholm, Howard L.
 Chisholm, John H.
 Chipchase, George
 Christensen, Glenn E.
 Christensen, Nathaniel
 Christensen, Nipath H.
 Christensen, Walter H.
 Christensen, Harold
 Cherry, Edward
 Chung, Warren Y.
 Clark, Robert M.
 Clarkson, George
 Classen, Frances V.
 Clayton, J. R.
 Coffee, Howard
 Coffey, Charles V.
 Cockran, J. R.
 Cole, Brownell H.
 Cole, Leland A.
 Coleman, Edward L.
 Coleman, Jordan
 Coleman, Ralph C.
 Colman, Jordan
 Collins, Edward
 Collinson, Bernes
 Colson, Harley
 Coffield, Willis K.
 Conlin, Francis L.
 Conlin, Patrick H.
 Conwill, James
 Cooper, Joseph C.
 Cook, Arthur
 Cook, Gerald F.
 Corland, Alvin R.
 Corland, Harold E.
 Corely, Shillie E.
 Cox, Conway
 Cox, Jack W.
 Cox, Ralph C.
 Crandall, Clifford
 Crandall, George E.
 Crist, William H.
 Cool, Wayne
 Cronk, Eldon J.
 Crane, Bill
 Crouch, Kenneth B.
 Crump, Robert P.
 Cunningham, J. M. M. Jr.
 Cunningham, James R.
 Cunningham, John H.
 Cummings, Carl R.
 Cummins, Kenneth G.
 Cummins, Loren

Curtis, Calvin C.
 Cullen, Ray

Dalenhorfe, Henry
 Davenport, Albert J.
 Davis, Channey
 Davis, Allen
 Davis, Eldred A.
 Davis, Ralph
 Davis, Melvin
 Davis, Russel C.
 Davis, John
 Dahl, Hjalmar
 Danielovich, Nick
 Darnell, Joseph
 Darnell, Louis
 Dawson, Richard L.
 DeGuire, Esther
 DeJong, John
 DeJong, Timm
 DeJong, W. L.
 DelRio, Ernest
 Dennis, George E.
 Dennis, Merl
 Denton, George
 DeSassise, John F.
 Dichter, Ralph L.
 Dizich, Chris
 Doane, Donald D.
 Dobecki, Eugene F.
 Doran, Leroy
 Doran, Donald D.
 Drab, Joe J.
 Dorvinen, Robert
 Dreyer, Clarence O.
 Drury, Charles F.
 Dugan, B. O.
 Dunn, James M.
 Dupont, Clem E.
 Dupont, Hugh
 Duran, George R.
 Dytwik, Ole
 Dytwik, Harvey
 Eke, John
 Dewitt, Leland
 Deaver, Robert

Eastham, Jack C.
 Eastland, Bert E.
 Eaton, Glenn A.
 Eby, John W.
 Eckhart, John
 Edison, Sigurd A.
 Eichelberger, Arnold E.
 Ek, Paul
 Eliasson, Hilde
 Ekstrom, Lloyd
 Elfving, Edward W.
 Elfving, John H.
 Elliott, Margaret
 Elliott, Wallace E.
 Ely, Joseph E.
 Engblom, Allen
 Endicott, Ray
 Engelke, Henry
 Engel, Max
 English, Elvin R.
 Englund, Olaf
 Ennis, Ralph
 Entler, Gordon E.

Erickson, Stephen
 Erickson, Juan
 Erickson, Arthur
 Erickson, Hjalmar
 Erickson, Vernon A.
 Erickson, Herbert J.
 Erickson, Herbert H.
 Erickson, John H.
 Erickson, Warren W.
 Erickson, Walter F.
 Erickson, Leon
 Erland, Herald R.
 Ervesle, George
 Erwin, Jewel O.
 Escamilla, Lorinzo
 Eskelin, Edward
 Esko, Paul J.
 Eskola, Howard N.
 Engbretson, A. Y.
 Eymann, Earl W.
 Evans, Fred
 Evenson, Olaf W.
 Eshby, Grant A.
 Everhart, W. W.

Falconer, Donald E.
 Falleur, Armand
 Falleur, Julien A.
 Fagnan, Joseph L.
 Fairfoal, Frankie
 Farmer, Delbert
 Fausett, Marvin A.
 Fearey, Edmund A.
 Feay, Marco
 Fedje, Norman R.
 Fedje, Alfred M.
 Ferguson, Ralph
 Fertig, C. A.
 Ferguson, Ralph F.
 Festrate, Fred
 Fiedler, Norman J.
 Finn, Duncan H.
 Filliger, Arthur
 Fitcha, Virgil A.
 Fitcha, Erling O.
 Fitcha, Harold F.
 Fitcha, John H.
 Fitzgerald, Arling W.
 Fitzgerald, Byron A.
 Fix, Walter P.
 Folland, Edward
 Folland, Trygve M.
 Forgey, Clarence
 Forness, Robert
 Forseth, Elmer
 Fowler, Ralph
 Foote, Donald L.
 Ford, William H.
 Forrester, Donald L.
 Forsta, Eric J.
 Fossal, Alfred
 Foster, Ernest O.
 Foster, Richard L.
 Foster, Robert E.
 Fowler, Frank E.
 Foster, Charley
 Flores, John P.
 Franetovich, F. L.
 Frank, Richard
 Foster, John F.
 Freeman, Harry
 Freiman, Adolph
 Frickey, Chris
 Frickey, Adam C.

CROHN-KARSUN

Lester Crohn — Alex Karsun

MEN'S WEAR

Our Aim is to Please

521 COMMERCIAL ST. — PHONE 513

Astoria, Oregon

MAUNULA SHOE STORE

NUNN-BUSH FOR MEN

ENNA JETTICK FOR WOMEN

Health Spot Shoes for Men, Women, Children

517 COMMERCIAL ST.

Astoria, Oregon

STETSON HATS

INTERWOVEN HOSE — ARROW SHIRTS

BURKE'S MEN'S STORE

Astoria's Leading Clothier

509 COMERCIAL ST. — PHONE 103

NOPSON'S GIFT SHOP
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

JO-VELS SHOE STORE

Astoria, Oregon

OWL DRUG STORE

Paulsen and Berg

PHONES — 272 - 273

PRESCRIPTIONS AND TOILETRIES

Frickey, Franklin W.
Frisbee, Arthur C.
Fulton, M. C.
Fucik, John
Furhman, Edward J.
Fulkerson, Thomas W.
Fulton, George
Frame, Robert

Gagnet, Arnold
Gaston, Robert
Garcia, Roland L.
Garcia, Robert
Garcia, Calixto A.
Galvan, Julius
Gaither, William
Gaskill, Boyd R.
Gamble, Robert F.
Gatt, William B.
Gaylor, A. H.
Gedenberg, Harold W.
Gerritz, Glenn A.
Gerttula, Jalmar R.
Gerttula, Kenneth E.
Gerttula, Gordon V.
George, Jack
Gibson, Edgar R.
Gimre, Anders
Ginn, Forrest W.
Ginn, Kenneth D.
Giger, Lester C.
Gjovik, Harold
Gjovik, Olaf
Gjovik, Walter
Gjovik, Henry
Gjovik, M.
Goodall, Don A.
Goodyard, John E.
Goulding, Laura
Gould, Elmer
Gorski, Edward J.
Graichen, Howard A.
Grant, Robert G.
Grass, Bernard F.
Gray, Amos
Graves, Bob E.
Green, Aino H.
Green, Everett C.
Green, Cecil M.
Green, James R.
Green, Vern L.
Green, Richard
Green, Jeanette
Green, Clara
Gribler, William T.
Griffin, James W.
Griffith, Bill M.
Griffith, Frank H.
Griffith, Robert E.
Greer, Frank C.
Greer, Raymond
Grey, Billy
Grencik, Frank W.
Grimberg, C. W.
Grimberg, Gordon A.
Grimstad, Erlin
Grimstad, Aslejarn
Guerrero, Sixto G.
Gulhaugen, Martin
Guettler, Felix
Guagliardo, Mike L.
Gustofson, John F.
Gustofson, Wilhard T.
Gustofson, Chas.
Gustofson, Duane

Gustofson, Arthur
Gulhaugen, Martin R.
Grommel, Benjamin E.
Grove, Walter S.
Groves, James

Hagnas, Lloyd
Haglund, Gottfred J.
Gaikura, Darrance E.
Hainzinger, Hilliard
Hakins, Grady
Halferty, Jack W.
Hallaux, Jean H.
Halonon, Harvey W.
Halsen, Wallace I.
Hamilton, Hal
Hamilton, William A.
Hamilton, Bert
Hamilton, Forrest
Haney, Edward G.
Hanna, E.
Hansen, Clarence R.
Hansen, Dean D.
Hansen, Donald R.
Hansen, Edwin E.
Hansen, Einar
Hansen, Harold
Hansen, Hilmar O.
Hansen, Heiberg O.
Hansen, James G.
Hansen, Jens E.
Hansen, Robert
Hansen, Roy D.
Hansen, Bernard D.
Hanson, Russell E.
Hanson, Kay G.
Hanson, Ragnold
Harding, George E.
Hardeman, C. H.
Harris, Frederick A.
Harris, George
Haring, Walter L.
Harrison, Clifford R.
Harrison, Frank
Harrod, William M.
Harold, Fredrick
Harchberger, Estelle
Hatill, Wilburn O.
Harty, Thomas J.
Haskell, James E.
Hastings, R. E.
Hastings, Jack
Hanle, Rex Arthur
Headlee, John
Healea, Jack L.
Heckard, Paul D.
Haglund, Charles
Hall, Lester
Hall, Boyd
Hamm, Hurley R.
Hakenon, John
Hallberg, Bert
Hayes, D. V.
Hayes, Leo B.
Hausauer, Verne
Hagen, Olaf
Hauru, George
Hazelton, Byron
Hardt, Edward
Hauket, R. W.
Hatfield, Montreville
Hammons, Marvin
Hagquist, William
Heckard, Thomas A.
Heikkila, Harold J.

Heikkila, Arthur
Heikkila, Reino R.
Heikkila, Ed
Heikkila, Roy
Heikkila, Ted
Heino, Henry A.
Heinze, Otto K.
Heikala, Walter E.
Hemingway, Jon S.
Hendrickson, A. F.
Hendrickson, Eldred
Hendrickson, G. W.
Hendrickson, George
Helligso, Ralph
Helligso, Stanley
Helligso, Chris
Helgesen, Elsworth C.
Hedges, B.
Herrera, Leobardo R.
Henningsen, Theodore O.
Hensala, George E.
Hensley, Forrest F.
Hensley, James F.
Hensley, Joseph P.
Hensley, Kenneth L.
Herring, G. G.
Herlin, Robert H.
Herlin, Donald
Herlin, Henry
Herman, Herbert H.
Herman, Joe B.
Herold, Bruno R.
Herold, Fred W.
Herold, Milton G.
Hershey, Brayton M.
Hess, Lester
Hesilius, John P.
Hildebrand, Arthur
Hill, Hugo
Hill, Ellis T.
Hill, Gene Arne
Hill, John E.
Hickerson, Robert L.
Hickey, John D.
Hickey, Joseph H.
Hickman, Kenneth G.
Hikura, Dorrance E.
Hiltunen, Robert
Hjorten, Frederick R.
Hjorten, Melvin E.
Hjorten, Elmer
Hoff, Donald M.
Hoff, Harold A.
Hoff, Irvin B.
Hogg, Donald
Hogg, Forrest G.
Hogg, James A.
Hokkenen, Glen G.
Holt, Edward
Holt, Albert
Holt, William
Holcomb, James H.
Holcomb, Williard H.
Holland, John E.
Hougesen, Harry E.
Howell, James C.
Holten, Hjolmer M.
Holten, Warren C.
Holstrom, Edward G.
Holmes, Harold J.
Hope, James L.
Hope, John C.
Hopkins, Sylvan P.
Hopkins, Thomas M.
Horne, Bruce W.
Horton, Raymond E.
Hovden, Allen G.
Howe, R.
Howe, Cleve

Howe, Willy
 Hoy, Clayton W.
 Hoyer, Donald B.
 Humphrey, George
 Hunt, Gerald
 Hunt, William
 Holt, George
 Huld, Leo
 Huber, Frank
 Hunsinger, Robert
 Hurley, Dale
 Hunsinger, Wm. G.
 Husa, Alf H.
 Hudson, Russell D.
 Hughes, Donald E.
 Hughes, Percy
 Huhtala, George
 Huhtala, Kenneth J.
 Huhtala, Balo
 Huhtala, Kennet
 Holpa, Kenneth J.
 Humasti, Henry J.
 Humasti, William R.
 Hurlbutt, Alston G.
 Hurt, Mose H.
 Hutchens, Gordon A.
 Hutchens, Charles W.
 Hutchens, George L.
 Hutchinson, William G.

Ikaheimo, Edwin E.
 Ilberg, Eino M.
 Indeagard, Emil J.
 Irby, Marvin E.
 Iseli, Russell
 Iseli, Arthur
 Iversen, Melvin
 Iakkunen, Arvid

Jackson, Albert J.
 Jackson, Douglas
 Jackson, James D.
 Jackson, Richard
 Jackowski, James E.
 Jacobs, David M.
 Jakola, Eino W.
 Jakus, L. G.
 Jalbert, Leo
 Jalbert, Lionel
 Jarvenpas, Emil
 Jamieson, Elmo
 Jasper, Edward
 Jensen, Alf J.
 Jensen, John F.
 Jeldness, Benjamin
 Johansen, Arthur L.
 Johansen, Clarence U.
 Johansen, Haakon J.
 Johansen, Harold V.
 Johansen, Herman A.
 Johansen, Ralph F.
 Johansen, Ray E.
 Johansen, Gummar W.
 Johansen, Wallace A.
 Johansen, Gerald G.
 Johansen, Arthur E.
 Johnson, Glen C.
 Jernagan, Vassar L.
 Johansen, Delbert N.
 Johansen, Herald R.
 Johnson, Allen

Johnson, Arthur W.
 Johnson, Carl
 Johnson, Clarence A.
 Johnson, Clarence S.
 Johnson, Clyde A.
 Johnson, Don
 Johnson, Edward G.
 Johnson, Everett W.
 Johnson, Floyd
 Johnson, Gertrude M.
 Johnson, Harold A.
 Johnson, Harold R.
 Johnson, Herbert C.
 Johnson, George
 Johnson, F. Leonard
 Johnson, Ray E.
 Johnson, Martin
 Johnson, Jack E.
 Johnson, James C.
 Johnson, Joseph T.
 Johnson, Lewis
 Johnson, Mark A.
 Johnson, Ralph F.
 Johnson, Raymond V.
 Johnson, Ray
 Johnson, Richard C.
 Johnson, Walter G.
 Johnson, Charles Jr.
 Johnson, Clifford
 Johnson, Dale
 Johnson, Elmer
 Johnson, Willard
 Johnson, William
 Johnson, Owen
 Johnson, Theodore
 Johnson, Wallace
 Johansen, Nels P.
 Johnston, Allie B.
 Johnston, E. A.
 Jorgensen, Lloyd J.
 Jones, Francis L.
 Jones, Leonard C.
 Jones, Leonard D.
 Jones, W. H.
 Jones, Robert A.
 Jones, Guy
 Justin, Norman W.
 Justin, Raymond F.
 Justice, John F.
 Jorgensen, Lloyd
 Jurvakainen, Walfred
 Jylaha, Arne

Kerbel, Adolph J.
 Kildall, James M.
 Kiminke, Arnold T.
 Kiminke, Elmer A.
 Kiminke, Orvi A.
 Kiminke, William S.
 Kinsey, F. A.
 Kindred, David B.
 Kindred, Joel R.
 Kindred, Phillip J.
 Kindred, Walter G.
 Kindred, Robert H.
 King, Lawrence M.
 King, Harry
 King, Vernon B.
 Kinnunen, Ray
 Kinnunen, W. John
 Knight, Franklin E.
 Knight, Stanley R.
 Knutsen, Eugene H.
 Koe, Charles
 Koe, Norman

Koe, Robert L.
 Kokko, Kaarlo H.
 Koski, Armas A.
 Koski, Benjamin
 Koski, Henry A.
 Koski, Henry E.
 Koski, John A.
 Koski, Teivo E.
 Koski, William A.
 Krum, Henry M.
 Krum, Raymond L.
 Kussman, Jack
 Kirby, Vernon
 Kujala, Norman J.
 Kuluris, Nicholad
 Koven, Earnest
 Koski, Aino
 Kwistad, Roderich
 Knapp, Marion
 Kyle, Raymond E.
 Kalinius, Emil A.
 Kalinius, William O.
 Kallio, Arvos J.
 Kamara, Gilbert V.
 Kamara, Philip L.
 Kamp, Calvin W.
 Kangas, Francis J.
 Kankkonen, Evert V.
 Kankkonen, Hans W.
 Kankkonen, Robert A.
 Kari, Arvin
 Kari, Sanford A.
 Karki, Fred A.
 Karpainen, William A.
 Kaufman, Dave W.
 Kaufman, Edward K.
 Kauppi, W. George
 Keklen, Ben
 Kelim, Robert
 Kelim, Maurice L.
 Kellim, Beryl K.
 Kelly, Donald E.
 Kelly, Maurice J.
 Kelly, Richard F.
 Kelly, William J.
 Kempe, Paul W.
 Kendall, Bill
 Kennedy, Sherman F.
 Kennedy, Orval
 Kennell, Ivan H.
 Kepford, Clyde A.
 Kennell, Ivan
 Kangas, Arnold
 Kallineus, Emil
 Kallstrom, Herbert A.
 Kairala, Ernest
 Kauppila, Hugo
 Kessler, Homer
 Kauppila, Norman
 Keever, Walter C.
 Kent, L. E.
 Kustura, Snelin
 Kustura, Andrew
 Kincaide, Dean
 Kincaide, Keith
 Kincaide, Kermit
 Kinney, Louise
 Keaveney, Jerry
 Kangas, Evert W.
 Kangas, Reino
 Knudsen, Albert
 Knudsen, Charles
 Knudsen, Daniel
 Knudsen, Emte
 Knudsen, Louis
 Knudsen, Richard
 Knudsen, Walter
 Karinen, Fred R.
 Keene, Willard

HELLBERG DRUG STORE

OUR AIM — TO PLEASE

PHONE 1092

Corner W. Bond and Columbia

Astoria, Oregon

JOHN ANDERSON & SON

PLUMBING — HEATING

METAL WORK

232 TAYLOR AVE. — PHONE 426

Astoria, Oregon

MARGARET ELLIOT

TOWN AND COUNTRY SHOP

561 COMERCIAL ST. — PHONE 200

Astoria, Oregon

ARDEN FARMS CO.

SUN FREEZE ICE CREAM

945 Commercial St.

PHONE 62 — P. O. BOX 779

Astoria, Oregon

BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.

PHONE 134

Lumber — Shingles — Sash and Doors — Paint

Cement — Builders Hardware — Masonry Materials

Astoria, Oregon

E. Owen, Proprietor

“Hay Our Specialty”

OWEN FEED COMPANY

— Dealers in —

HODGEN BREWSTER DAIRY AND POULTRY FEEDS

Hay — Grain — Seeds — Fertilizers — Flour

145 ASTOR ST. at 4th — PHONE 544

Astoria, Oregon

Kenford, Clyde
Kraz, Raymond C.
Knapp, Marion
Kearney, Robert
Kearney, J. B.

Laakko, Emil W.
Laakko, Herbert J.
Laakko, Willaerd G.
Laakkonen, Ahti E.
Lager, Charles E.
Lager, Elmer W.
Lager, John E.
Lahti, Arnes H.
Lahti, Melvin O.
Lahti, Uno V.
Lake, Benjamin
Lake, Daniel Jr.
Lampi, Kenneth E.
Landro, Robert
Landwehr, Robert
Landwehr, Lloyd
Larfield, Donald C.
Larfield, George R.
Larfield, John M.
Larson, Roger E.
Larson, Benjamin T.
Larson, Frank K.
Larson, James
Larsen, Sydney W.
Larsen, Vernon S.
Larsen, Walter F.
Larsen, William C.
Larsen, Benny A.
Larsen, John W.
Larson, Roland E.
Larson, Vernon A.
Larson, Walter E.
Laurila, Frank A.
Lausch, Bryson A.
Laurence, Alfred
Layman, Clyde E.
Layman, Franklin E.
Leahey, William J.
Leahey, Joseph
Leback, Warren G.
Leback, Calvin C.
Leback, John
Lemke, Rudolph O.
Leonard, Fenton J.
Leppa, Julius
Leppa, Nelo
Lerback, Jens L.
Lewis, Kenneth L.
Lewis, Lawrence
Lewis, Lester L.
Lewis, Marcus C.
Lewis, Raymond C.
Lewis, Robert K.
Lilleeng, Victor
Lilleoren, Ole J.
Lindeberg, Phillip R.
Lindberg, Oscar W.
Lindquist, Peter
Lindsay, Charles C.
Lindstrom, Carl W.
Link, Donald E.
Loback, Fred E.
Loback, Fred
Loback, John
Lofgren, Carl K.
Lofgren, Harry M.
Lofgren, Adolf N.
Lofgren, Walter H.
Lokan, Milton H.

Leback, Sigard
Laurila, Toivo
Larwood, James
Laws, Joe
Lawrence, Dale C.
Lewis, Leo
Lightsey, Falcon L.
Leslie, Donald
Leslie, Robert F.
Leslie, Arthur
Leslie, Kenneth
Liberg, Einola M.
Lehr, Robert Jr.
Linsday, L.
Leino, George
Leino, Oscar
Leino, Nestor
Leino, John
Longway, Raymond
Lonberg, Howard O.
Long, Frank
Love, Jack J.
Lovell, Fredrick W.
Lovell, Robert S.
Lovold, Einar
Lowell, Laurence M.
Luck, Charles F.
Lund, Marvin
Lum, Peter
Lundman, Arne A.
Luoma, Ernest F.
Luukinen, Kenneth J.
Lyon, Harry E.
Langhardt, William
Lasich, Nickolas
Lamb, William
Loukila, Toivo O.
Lokan, Milton
Lokan, Gerald
Lokan, Albert
Lokan, Claude
Lomax, C. W.
Lee, Norman
LeMond, R. L.
Lofgren, Harry M.
Lowry, I. D.
Lynch, Wilbur C.
Dunki, Henry
Luato, Eric
Lake, Ben
Lowery, Robert
Lindeman, Leland

Malen, Victor P.
Malinen, Earl
Malmberg, William
Mack, Lowell B.
Marilainen, Victor
Manners, Veikko A.
Mannila, Rudolph P.
Manny, David S.
Mansfield, George N.
Manske, William A.
Maki, Hannes
Macklin, William
Macina, Stanley
Martin, T.
Markham, C. A.
Mardisich, Nickolas J.
Mardisich, Salvado G.
Markkola, Arthur J.
Marsh, Glenn R.
Marshall, Charles R.
Mart, Arnold C.
Martilla, John F.
Marxen, Gilbert
Marxen, William A.
Mackey, W. H.
Mackey, Homer U.
Magnuson, Clifford A.
Maixe, Ruben J.
Make, Ansel
Maki, Jacob L.
Maki, John
Malarkey, Donald G.
Malarkey, Leo J.
Mason, Robert A.
Massenelli, Paul D.
Mathre, Raymond M.
Matson, Lawrence R.
Matson, Rudolph F.
Matson, Eino
Mattson, Howard W.
Matthews, John
Matteson, Danforth G.
Matila, Ralph H.
Matila, Reine
Matila, Walter
Mattson, Carl B.
Mattson, Eino M.
Mattson, Kenneth D.
Manske, W. A.
Mau, Fred G.
Martin, Marjorie L.
Martin, Arline
Mathre, Marvin R.
Maxson, Dewey
Maxson, Howard
Maxson, Gilbert
Maurer, Harold J.
Medley, Roy
Melvin, Harry
Melvin, Nick G.
Mendenhall, Henry
Mendenhall, Lloyd E.
Mercer, John E.
Mercer, Ray
Merila, Paul G.
Merydith, Dewey
Derydith, Ted
Mestrich, Charles
Messinger, Douglas
Messinger, Chas. E.
Mesford, Palmer A.
Meyers, Orville S.
Meyers, Ted
Michael, John
Miller, John
Miller, Charles E.
Miller, Robert
Miller, Claude R.
Miller, Rodney S.
Miller, Kenneth W.
Miller, Lynn
Miller, Myron S.
Miller, William C.
Middlethon, Jack
Middlethon, Kenneth M.
Middlethon, Glen A.
Miles, Benjamin H.
Miser, Robert E.
Mitchell, Kermit D.
Minsker, Eugene C.
Mitchell, Verne M.
Mittit, Albert
Mittit, Eldred E.
Mogenson, Vern E.
Moore, Charles N.
Moore, Jesse D.
Moore, Johnnie E.
Moore, Joseph A.
Moore, Kenneth E.
Moore, Sylvan A.
Moore, Paul

Moore, Arthur J.
Morgan, Maurice G.
Morris, Robert E.
Morris, Edward L.
Morris, Marshall G.
Morrison, James H.
Morwick, John E.
Moody, Roy
Moran, Jack A.
Moody, Dwight L.
Montgomery, Oscar
Murdock, Kenneth D.
Mustonen, Tioma
Myers, Orville S.
Mymtti, Edward
Miles, Ben F.

McCauley, David
McCallister, James V.
McCallister, Roy G.
McCallister, Robert D.
McClean, David
McConkey, Wallace E.
McGrady, Frank A.
McGinn, Richard
McDonnell, Harry J.
McGivern, Elvis
McGivern, Ernest
McGivern, Glen
McGinnis, Leon L.
McGraw, Galen A.
McIntyre, Elton K.
McKay, Thomas P.
McKechnie, Gordon F.
McKenna, Hugh M.
McLaughlin, John
McKinde, Ellen
McManama, Alan A.
McMilan, William H.
McPherson, Frank
McWilliam, Allen B.

Masser, Joseph J.
Maynor, Mrs. Walter E.
Neal, James V.
Neary, Roy
Nelson, Douglas T.
Nelson, Earl I.
Nelson, Eugene S.
Nelson, Lester A.
Nelson, Merle
Nesmith, William F.
Ness, Norman L.
Ness, Kermit
Ness, Kenneth
Neubarth, Chester D.
Neubarth, Lenor L.
Neururer, Kenneth C.
Nickolson, Alvin F.
Nickila, Henry
Nickila, Clarence
Nickile, Ernest
Nickellotti, Edward V.
Nielson, James W.
Nielson, Martin
Niemi, Harold E.
Niemi, Ray E.
Niemi, Axel H.
Niemi, Henry M.
Niemi, Russell S.
Nikkila, Clarence

Nikkils, Ernest F.
Nikula, C. A.
Nilson, Henry E.
Nilsson, Alan B.
Niskola, John J.
Niskannen, Armas E.
Nobson, Norman
Nolan, Emmanuel
Norbeck, Alfred M.
Norblad, Albin M.
Nordstark, Carl H.
Nordstrom, Ralph F.
Nyland, Glen H.
Nyls, Raymond
Nyman, Ray
Nyquist, Carl A.
Norby, John
Norblad, Walter A.
Nodon, Eugene R.
Nygaard, Orville
Nestberg, Robert
Newberg, Walter
Newberg, Earl
Nordin, Edward
Normand, Lester
Nuckolls, Charles
Null, Jack
Neville, Elmer G.

Oja, John R.
Oja, Owen
Oja, Walter
Olney, James V.
Olney, Laurence W.
Olsen, Albert E.
Olsen, Erling E.
Olsen, Kurt
Olsen, John M.
Olsen, Edwin F.
Olsen, Eldred A.
Olsen, John W.
Olsen, John M.
Olsen, Leroy C.
Olsen, Richard J.
Olsen, Robert
Olsen, Melvin
Olsen, Mervin
Olsen, Uno W.
Olsen, Abel S.
Olsen, Wilber M.
Opdycke, Edward M.
Ordway, Charles U.
Oren, Jalmar
Osank, Alec
Osmus, Charles R.
Ostrom, Donald J.
Olne, Arthur
Oman, Kenneth
Oppegard, Roger C.
O'Toole, James B.
O'Toole, Lenecord
Olsnik, Arthur
Oyan, John
Orwick, Erling
Oplatka, Carl
Olmart, Jilus

Paskkola, Karlo O.
Partow, Charles A.
Partow, William C.
Palmberg, Robert L.

Palmer, Albert W.
Palmrose, John I.
Palo, Henry A.
Palo, Richard W.
Parhaniemi, Eino E.
Parhaniemi, Osmo E.
Parhaniemi, Aaino
Parker, Eben P.
Parker, Verdun L.
Parker, Wilder W.
Parker, James
Paldaimus, Ward
Parks, Frank
Paschall, Robert W.
Pasma, Eino T.
Pasma, Urho T.
Patson, Donald R.
Patterson, Claire L.
Patterson, Claude L.
Paulsen, Richard C.
Paul, William W.
Peacock, Harry
Peacock, Henry B.
Pearson, Edward R.
Pedersen, T.
Pederson, Lyle A.
Pederson, Alfield
Pearson, Russell A.
Peck, Dale
Peck, James
Pedersen, Erick
Pedersen, Karen
Peake, Harvey
Pekuri, Fred E.
Pentola, Arvo J.
Penix, Findley C.
Penrod, E. L.
Penttila, Arne
Penttila, Fred
Penttila, Herbert
Perry, Frances W.
Perry, Langhart D.
Perry, William R.
Pesonen, Elmer E.
Pesonen, Martin
Peters, Jack
Peters, Morris
Peters, Ralph
Peoples, William
Peterson, Carl F.
Peterson, Eiman
Peterson, Ernest E.
Peterson, Gearhart E.
Peterson, Henry
Peterson, Lawrence
Peterson, Harold S.
Peterson, Ralph
Peterson, Ross
Peterson, Walter H.
Peterson, Arnold C.
Peterson, Byron S.
Peterson, Henry
Peterson, Robert C.
Petrique, Eldred K.
Pettersen, Harold
Pettersen, Henry W.
Phillips, Howard E.
Phillips, Robert L.
Phillips, Alvin
Pfund, Westley
Pfund, David
Pickering, Fane H.
Pietila, Henry L.
Pietila, James E.
Pierson, Carl
Pippo, Teivo W.
Pincetich, John
Piplic, Anthony M.
Pirozzi, Salvatore

MODERN CASH GROCERY
ASTORIA'S MOST POPULAR COMPLETE
INDEPENDENT FOOD STORE

459 Commercial Street

FREE DELIVERY — PHONES 12 and 13

HILDEBRAND & CO.
FURNITURE — RANGES — RUGS

465 COMMERCIAL ST.
Astoria, Oregon

SERVICE CLEANERS & DYERS
CLEANING — PRESSING — REPAIRING

— Pressing While You Wait —

706 COMERCIAL — PLANT PHONE 410
Astoria, Oregon

HOME BAKING CO.

Baking at Its Best Direct from Bakery to Your Home

Specializing in

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY PARTY AND
BANQUET CAKES

Stop and Shop at One of Our Convenient Locations

187 W. BOND — PHONE 1026
1309 FRANKLIN — PHONE 1045

Pitkenen, Henry
Pitkanen, Einar
Pieroni, Ernest G.
Pinetich, John
Pipkin, William P.
Pinkula, Elmer J.
Pizer, Dallas
Pizer, Donald
Pohl, William B.
Pohl, Bert
Polki, Edwin
Pisila, Arne
Pope, Robert F.
Poppino, Gene C.
Poteri, Eino R.
Porter, Arthur
Powell, Altheide
Potreck, George
Price, Clifton W.
Prepula, Arthur W.
Prepula, Robert J.
Pryer, Robert C.
Putman, R. E.
Prawse, Robert H.
Puotinen, George E.
Puusti, Eino

Quaschnich, Rheingold

Rabell, Fred F.
Rabell, Ruth E.
Radich, Anthony J.
Rainey, James A.
Rankin, Ross
Rama, H. A.
Ranta, Elmer F.
Ranta, William H.
Rasmussen, Nels I.
Rautio, Arnie T.
Raymond, Elmer H.
Raymond, Robert L.
Redich, Anthony
Redmond, J. Leon
Reed, Donald E.
Reed, Jesse M.
Reed, Kenneth R.
Reed, William E.
Reischman, Chas. R.
Reischman, Elman T.
Reischman, James L.
Reischman, Laurence
Reisenauer, Ambrose E.
Reith, Carl F.
Reith, Floyd H.
Rhodes, Melvin
Rich, Albert
Rich, Chester
Richey, Fville
Richards, Robert
Rider, E. F.
Ridderbush, Howard
Rigas, Leon A.
Rukonen, William A.
Rinell, Arnold H.
Rinell, Benhart J.
Rinell, William E.
Ristola, George E.
Riutta, Edward
Riutta, Emil H.
Riutta, Irwin R.
Roberts, Clarence

Roberts, Eldon A.
Roberts, Gordon R.
Roberts, Jack F.
Rabell, Jack R.
Radich, George
Radich, Luke
Rankin, Keith
Raitanen, Elmer
Ramvik, Henry
Rape, S. E.
Reiersen, Robert
Reiersen, Verne
Rissman, Albert
Roberts, George
Robinson, Alphonso
Robinson, Graydon J.
Roesser, Marlowe F.
Rollandi, Louis J.
Rosendale, Archie
Rosendale, Harry A.
Ross, Elmer J.
Ross, Frank E.
Ross, Wayne
Rowe, Leonard E.
Rubens, Arthur T.
Rubens, Raymond L.
Rudbach, Thurston
Rulyancich, George M.
Ruljancich, John A.
Rummell, James A.
Ruonelin, Howard
Ryon, William E.
Rystola, Allan E.
Rogers, Charles
Rogers, Wallace
Rennie, Russell
Ross, Leo
Ross, Lennart J.
Rue, Irwin R.
Ryes, J. W.
Ryzek, Theodore P.

Schwab, Josephine
Saarheim, Norman
Saarheim, Robert
Saiget, Allen
Salisbury, John N.
Salisbury, Roland
Salmonson, Theodore W.
Salvon, Everett J.
Sanborne, Freeman F.
Sandness, Earl
Sandness, Lloyd
Sandness, Harvey
Sagen, Ronald
Sagen, Severin
Sandroff, Bernard P.
Salvatore, Clavis
Sanki, Carlo G.
Sarpola, A. T.
Sarpola, Roderick A.
Sarpola, Henry
Satre, Arthur C.
Satre, Sidvold E.
Sanvola, Lloyd P.
Savage, Charles Jr.
Savel, Olavi E.
Schaad, Gilbert T.
Scheirer, John L.
Schauer, Marion
Schmidt, Clemence P.
Scholl, W. I.
Scholton, Robert A.
Schilnercoort, John
Schoessler, Melvin

Schoefer, Wm. G.
Schwegler, Gordon
Schulbach, Herbert
Schulbach, Ernest A.
Schulbach, Roy
Schwegler, Howard R.
Schwegler, Lyle H.
Schwegler, Wallace C.
Schwegler, Walter L.
Soeffern, Robert F.
Sooggin, David V.
Soribner, Donald W.
Sedswick, Carol E.
Seeborg, Roy R.
Seeborg, Arnold W.
Seeborg, Arvid E.
Seeborg, John E.
Seeborg, Kenneth G.
Selnes, Oliver J.
Seppla, Henry R.
Serles, Harry R.
Severson, Arvi M.
Severson, George H.
Shaman, Louis H.
Shaner, David J.
Shappee, Andrew M.
Sharp, Herbert C.
Soderman, Linda
Selooover, Kenneth
Sharp, Ivan
Savas, James H.
Schaan, Roy J.
Schenk, Theodore W.
Schmidt, Victor
Schmitz, Joseph J.
Scimeca, Joseph
Sellers, Charles O.
Sikorski, John E.
Skafien, Herman M.
Skora, Chester J.
Sneeringer, Herman H.
Spainhour, Herold W.
Spauldng, Arthur C.
Steen, Dan
Stefan, Chester H.
Stewart, Robert
Stevens, Bruce
Stroh, John
Styles, Theodore
Sundstrom, Martin T.
Sylvester, Arthur G.
Shoop, Norman C.
Short, Maxwell J.
Show, Arlone L.
Simonsen, Albert
Simonsen, Chris
Simonsen, Hugo
Simonsen, Kenneth L.
Simonsen, Nels
Simonsen, Wallace A.
Simonsen, Edward J.
Simonsen, Fred A.
Simonsen, Waino R.
Simonsen, William
Simonsen, Walter R.
Siren, Sven W.
Siroy, Arthur J.
Sittser, Theole
Sjohom, Alvin V.
Sjoaten, Robert
Sjole, Karsten
Sjolund, George C.
Skahelmo, Edwin
Skipper, Charles S.
Skipper, Frank R.
Skou, William
Skou, George G.
Sliger, Floyd H.
Snell, John A.

Syvanen, John P.
 Spittle, Samuel
 Springer, Jack
 Swart, Walter
 Slotte, Gordon H.
 Slotte, Truman E.
 Slotte, John E.
 Sagen, Wagnold
 Sullivan, Phillip
 Silver, Onnie
 Suokko, Wayne
 Soderman, Linda
 Shaw, Samuel
 Sjoli, Robert
 Skinner, Sidney
 Skipper, Richard
 Skipper, George
 Siverson, George
 Sold, Bert
 Sold, George
 Sagen, Stanley
 Soloe, June
 Smith, Armour V.
 Smith, Charles E.
 Smith, Clinton L.
 Smith, Donald V.
 Smith, Leslie G.
 Smith, Neal O.
 Smith, Raymond L.
 Smith, Scott S.
 Smith, Virgil B.
 Smith, Ralph E.
 Snell, Forest
 Snyder, Harry F.
 Soderberg, Charles A.
 Soderberg, Richard C.
 Soderberg, Walter B.
 Solonsky, Keuben A.
 Solonsky, Solomon
 Sollars, H. M.
 Sommerset, Arnold O.
 Sommerset, Earl T.
 Somppi, George H.
 Sorrelle, Ward
 Sorensen, Richard
 Sorensen, Edwin
 Sorensen, Gerald
 Sorensen, Stanley G.
 Sommerset, Jerald
 Spath, Glen J.
 Speccht, Densel
 Speccht, Charles L.
 Smithurst, Jack
 Smith, Eldred
 Smith, William W.
 Spoffard, Arthur
 Spieler, Gilbert J.
 Spang, Harry J.
 Sprague, Daniel M.
 Spear, Merwyn
 Silver, Onni V.
 Springer, Jack E.
 Springgay, Muriel V.
 Stacey, James S.
 Stacey, William W.
 Stafford, Charles R.
 Stancell, Arthur J.
 Stanford, George M.
 Stangland, Robert G.
 Stangland, Donald G.
 Stangland, Victor
 Stangland, Wallace M.
 Strawn, Noel A.
 Steele, Eugene P. Jr.
 Steen, Dan C.
 Steiner, Frankie
 Steinhausen, Mortimer
 Stenerson, Joseph E.

Steph, George H.
 Sterling, John T.
 Stewart, Vincent R.
 Stokes, Ted
 Stoll, George
 Stranberg, Reino E.
 Stratton, Ansel J.
 Stratton, Melville
 Strey, Arthur J.
 Sture, John R.
 Sullivan, Phillip M.
 Sult, Everett L.
 Sundquist, John D.
 Suoja, John W.
 Swanson, Arnold C.
 Swanson, Charles F.
 Swanson, Clarence L.
 Swanson, Edward P.
 Swanson, James A.
 Sweet, Ruth
 Swenson, Floyd S.
 Swenson, Roy A.
 Swensk, Roy W.
 Stacey, Norval
 Stevens, Ernest
 Stevens, Harvey
 Straumfjord, Jon V.
 Stromess, Arthur J.
 Schaefer, William

Talley, John
 Talley, Wayne C.
 Tagg, Robert J.
 Talley, Kesley
 Takalo, David S.
 Takalo, Roy W.
 Takanen, Salo A.
 Taylor, Carl E.
 Taylor, Henry E.
 Taylor, Marvis A.
 Taylor, Richard M.
 Taylor, Lloyd
 Taylor, Dale
 Teninty, Dan
 Teninty, Earl
 Teninty, Jack
 Teninty, Robert T.
 Ten Eyck, Edward A.
 Teppola, Donald R.
 Tetlow, Robert J.
 Tetlow, Roger T.
 Theil, Edmond F.
 Theis, F. L.
 Thomson, Robert E.
 Thayer, Noel S.
 Thompson, John W.
 Thompson, Kenneth
 Thompson, Charles J.
 Thompson, Allen
 Thompson, Alexander L.
 Thompson, Henry L.
 Thompson, Robert
 Thompson, Milton E.
 Thompson, Peter H.
 Thompson, Welton T.
 Thorsell, Kenneth V.
 Thorne, Franklin M.
 Tiensen, John K.
 Tihila, Fred J.
 Tims, Willis J.
 Tofte, Willis J.
 Tolonen, Paul O.
 Tover, Erling A.
 Trenholm, Wilford C.

Traux, Richard M.
 Traux, Vonol L.
 Tooley, Joseph
 Tobin, Richard
 Teague, Howard F.
 Trabucco, Theodore M.
 Tabor, Doyle L.
 Teister, Mathew M.
 Tipton, Milton O.
 Tucker, Leonard
 Turner, Charles G.
 Thompson, Robert I.
 Tupper, Robert M.
 Tysko, Clifford
 Tysko, Sigard O.

Uhrbrand, Robert C.
 Uotila, William V.
 Urell, Alexander R.
 Urell, Aucten
 Urins, Peter M.
 Utterberg, Oney H.
 Underwood, Walter W.
 Utzinger

Valentine, Varsell
 Van Dusen, Brenben
 Van Dusen, Fulton L.
 Van Kirk, Orlo G.
 Van Mae, Gail
 Van Osdol, John K.
 Van Volkinburg, Glen
 Van Volkinburg, Jack
 Van Volkinburg, W. L.
 Vick, Heinz
 Vincent, Edward R.
 Vincent, James O.
 Vincent, Wilton L.
 Vinson, John C.
 Vinson, Verne
 Van Osdal, Robert
 Vinson, J.
 Varnold, Kenneth G.
 Vaugh, Jack
 Verser, Billy
 Voeller, Joseph S.

Wade, Thomas P.
 Wagner, Ray
 Wahl, Herbert
 Wahl, John
 Wahl, Stanley J.
 Wahlstrom, I. Alford
 Wahlstrom, Blair L.
 Wahlstrom, John L.
 Waisanen, Eugene E.
 Wakkila, Gust M.
 Walker, Adam E.
 Walker, Charles H.
 Walker, Donald
 Walker, Jerry M.
 Walker, Lewis Paul
 Walker, Willis
 Wallace, Walney C.
 Walters, Sam W.
 Walth, Erwin G.

"LET'S GET ASSOCIATED"

ART & JOHNNY

15th and COMMERCIAL — PHONE 598

Astoria, Oregon

EVE'S SHOP

INFANTS', CHILDREN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR

11th and COMMERCIAL STS.

Astoria, Oregon

**WOODFIELD GIFT SHOP AND
PHOTO STUDIO**

491 COMMERCIAL ST. — PHONE 688-R

Astoria, Oregon

BEATRICE BURRUSS BEAUTY SERVICE

10th and Duane Sts.

PHONE 399

Astoria, Oregon

LUKE'S MARKET

In Piggly Wiggly

12th and BOND

LUKE'S CENTRAL MARKET

527 COMMERCIAL

Astoria, Oregon

LUKE'S SEASIDE MARKET

606 BROADWAY

Seaside, Oregon

FORT GEORGE AUTO SERVICE

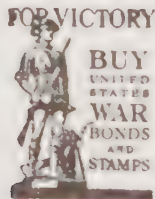
Sales — PONTIAC — Service

STORAGE — CAR WASHING — LUBRICATING

Jack Clemens

15th and DUANE ST. — PHONE 117

Astoria, Oregon



ROLL OF HONOR

Walthers, Robert E.
 Wahnbom, Ed
 Waltonen, Toive E.
 Waterhouse, David
 Watters, George D.
 Watts, Francis M.
 Weaver, Kenneth E.
 Webber, Ben H.
 Webber, George
 Webber, Nicholas J.
 Webber, Paul
 Weller, Richard
 Wendland, Robert
 Wendland, Theodore
 Westley, Donald
 Wharton, John
 Wheatley, Robert T.
 Wheelon, Ben
 Williams, Ray S.
 Wiebe, Jacob
 Williamson, Robert L.
 Williamson, Robert N.
 Williamson, Stanley
 Williamson, Virgil W.
 Williamson, C. G.
 Williamson, D. W.
 Williams, Charles W.
 Williams, George F.
 Wirta, Leo
 Wirta, Reino
 Wells, Jack
 Welling, Kenneth M.
 Walkowski, Anton A. Jr.
 Ward, William E.
 Walfrun, Morris
 Walmsley, John
 Waisanen, Edwin E.
 Walbom, Tauno
 White, Le A.
 Waunola, Arvid
 Walbom, Aino
 Walbom, Reino
 Walbom, Tauno
 Westley, Leland
 Westerson, Norman
 Weinzingner, John H.
 Weis, Allen M.
 Winder, Loren H.
 Worst, Maynard
 Watski, Jerome W.
 Weiner, Ralph
 Wharton, John
 Winters, Royal
 Watson, Thomas J.
 West, Lowell
 Westlund, Nels
 White, Richard J.
 Wiggins, Orlin W.
 Wilkins, Arthur
 Winterland, Carl E.
 Wilson, Carl M.
 Wilson, Herman
 Wilson, Victor J.
 Wilson, John
 Wilson, William F.
 Williamson, Paul
 Williams, George
 Winchester, Fred C.
 Winchester, George
 Wisebeck, William T.
 Wisebeck, Arnold R.
 Werkkunen, Ruben R.
 Wittliff, Jack
 Wong, Jack
 Wood, Horace
 Woodfield, Charles
 Wooten, William B.
 Woodard, Lew
 Wold, Melvin

Winchester, Charles
 Wright, Alonzo H.
 Wright, Dennison M.
 Wright, Floyd L.
 Wright, Richard E.
 Wright, Robert W.
 Wright, William R.
 Wueri, Bernhard
 Wygant, William P.
 Wyman, Tony
 Woolace, Donald

Yadro, Lawrence
 Yoss, Carl
 Yost, Norman
 Young, Andrew E.
 Young, Clark
 Young, John H.
 Young, Joseph R.
 Yrel, Ruben
 Yuill, John
 Ystad, Harold N.
 Ystad, Lewis
 Yeaman, Earl T.

Zehner, Hartwel E.
 Ziak, Francis
 Ziak, Robert L.
 Zook, Paul R.
 Zettl, Jerry
 Zeir, Herman
 Zumpf, John J.
 Zynda, Edwin R.
 Zimmerman, Howard C.
 Zimmerman, Paul R.

**NEW ENGLAND FISH COMPANY
OF OREGON**

— Established 1930 —

Subsidiary of New England Fish Company

Astoria, Oregon

VAN CAMP SEAFOOD CO., Inc.

Packers of
FANCY TUNA
and other
SEAFOODS

Plants at
Astoria, Oregon
Terminal Island, California
San Diego, California



OREGON FANCY
WHITE MEAT ALBACORE TUNA

Bumble Bee Tuna is a fancy solid pack White Meat Albacore
— Its Flavor is Unsurpassed —

BUMBLE BEE
FANCY BRAND
WHITE MEAT *Tuna*

Columbia River Packers Ass'n., Inc., Astoria
E. W. Thompson, President